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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 44 BOMBAY MONDAY. FEBRUARY 22, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

"Congress Day" Demonstrations In Bombay

EIGHTY INJURED IN LATHI CHARGES

Police Taken In By Revolver Firing Scare

MUSLIM LADY "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

Reports which were mistaken for revolver shots created a panic among a huge crowd of demonstrators assembled on the Azad Maidan on Sunday evening to observe the "Puri Congress Day". A party of police chased a crowd towards Dhobi Talao and following this a report was heard and it was believed for some time that the police might have opened fire. This had the result of creating a panic and people ran in all directions.

The Superintendent of Police on hearing the report sent for armed police who rushed into the Maidan. On making inquiries, however, it was learnt that the sound was caused by the banging of the lathis on the tin boxes belonging to the hawkers, placed at the Dhobi Talao end of the Maidan.

80 INJURED IN LATHI CHARGES.

The scenes on the Maidan were preceded by a number of lathi charges on a Congress procession on the Babu Genu Road in which over 80 persons received injuries.

MUSLIM LADY "DICTATOR" ARRESTED.

Before the procession was broken up the leaders of the procession were arrested. They included:—

Mrs. Kaiser Begam, President of the thirteenth Emergency Council. It may be mentioned that she is the first Muslim woman President to be appointed on the Emergency Council and is the wife of Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, editor of the "Hilal"

Mr. S. D. Palekar, President of the Fourteenth Emergency Council.

Mr. S. K. Patil, an ex-Secretary of the B. P. C. C. who was recently released from Byculla Jail and was ordered to report himself every day to the police.

COLLEGE STUDENTS HAWK KHADDAR.

College students including girls paraded Bombay streets in the morning hawking Khaddar. They assembled at the Gowalia Tank Maidan in the morning and went round Gamdevi, Girgaum and other localities. Students from the Wilson College and the Elphinstone college took a prominent part in the activity.

FLORAL TRIBUTE TO BABU GENU.

In all 14 persons were arrested as a result of the demonstratioons. From an early hour in the afternoon the Babu Genu Road was thronged by large crowds. Floral wreathes were placed on the spot where Babu Genu, a Congress volunteer, was run over by a lorry loaded with foreign cloth during the last Civil Disobedience Movement.

At about 5 p.m. a posse of about 30 lathi police appeared on the scene and posted itself near the entrance to Bhangwadi. Half an hour later, a dozen armed police were also requisitioned. The police dispersed the crowds and cleared the road of demonstrators, but the latter, however, crowded at street corners and occasionally raised the usual slogans.

PROCESSION SQUATS ON STREET.

At 5-30 p.m. a procession of about 50 persons emerged from the Old Hanuman Lane. It was led by the members of the Emergency Council" and Mr. S. K. Patil. The crowd of spectators cheered the processionists and raised loud slogans. The lathi police and the armed police drew a cordon across the road and the leaders of the procession were put under arrest. The rank and file of the processionists many of whom had donned yellow turbans squatted on the road.

POLICE HUNT FOR NATIONAL FLAGS.

The police then charged them with lathis and dispersed them. Several of the processionists received injuries. The crowds did not dwindle at once and repeated attempts were made to form another procession. Noisy demonstrations continued for about an hour in the course of which the police seized and collected a heap of tri-colour flags. As a result of 'lathi' charges over 60 persons received injuries who were treated by Ambulance cars and many of whom were removed to the Hospitals.

ON AZAD MAIDAN.

The scene of demonstrations then shifted to Azad Maidan when a batch of volunteers clad in tri-colour uniforms marched into the Maidan. Simultaneously the police stationed at the Esplanade Police Station were called out. People from all directions converged into the Maidan and indulged in a good deal of cheering. The police chased away the volunteers who were very conspicuous in their uniforms, but the crowds continued to gather in groups all over the Maidan. More police had to be requisitioned and with a view to clear the crowds they simultaneously rushed at the demonstration from all sides. This had the desired effect and the Maidan was soon cleared of the crowds.

A party of police chased a crowd towards Dhobi Talao and when they reached the end of the Maidan reports sounding like revolver shots were heard. It was, however later, ascertained that there was no firing. All the same people ran in all directions and for some time there was great confusion. The police withdrew from the Maidan after night fall and calm was restored. The arrests for the day including eight made at Dadar and Parel in the morning in connection with All-India Congress Day.

RIFF-RAFF AT WORK.

A Municipal refuge cart was drawn across the Kalbadevi Road and set fire to by the riff-raffs late on Sunday night. The rubbish accumulated in the cart as well as the frame-work blazed furiously for over two hours.

A police party arrived on the scene but was helpless as the fire could not be put out without calling the Fire Brigade, nor could they get hold of the mischief-makers who took to their heels.

BON-FIRES ALONG KALBADEVI ROAD.

Tram traffic was completely suspended after 9 p.m. as a result of a series of bon-fires which were lighted all along the Kalbadevi Road.

DAY'S CASUALTIES.

As a result of 'lathi' charges both during the evening and later in the night in all 80 persons received injuries. Of these 57 were treated in the Free Emergency Hospital out of whom 21 were detained for treatment and the rest were discharged. Twenty-four were admitted in the Congress Free Hospital of whom 10 were detained.

Parties of 'lathi' police patrolled

(Continued on page 8).

FOR RESULTS
of our
SWADESHI COMPETITION
See page 5.

NEW FRENCH CABINET

Tardieu As Premier

LAVAL TO BE MINISTER OF LABOUR

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Paris.—A new Coalition Cabinet has been formed with M. Tardieu as Premier and Foreign Minister and M. Laval as Minister of Labour. None others are internationally well-known.—Reuter.

INCREASED WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION

Imperial Economic Committee's Report

LONDON, February 20.

Rugby.—The Imperial Economic Committee in its report reviewing wheat situation says that during the last thirty years world's wheat area increased by one-hundred million acres. Although the acreage under wheat in Britain has fallen, its average yield per acre was double last year that of yield in Canada, United States, Argentina or Australia.

Great Britain had been the chief free market for wheat importing eighty per cent of her requirements. For 1931-'32, world wheat production is smaller and is on the whole insufficient to cover the requirements of consumption. European demand is likely to be larger because of poor rye crops. Stocks will have to be drawn upon to about 180 million bushels.

Hope for better prices, it is stated, must rest as much on general recovery from depression as on any restriction of wheat production.—B.O.W.

FRESH SECURITY FROM "MAHARATTA"

"Congress Day" In Poona

POONA, Feb 21.

Eleven persons including Mr K G. Pashankar, prominent Congress worker, were arrested to-day in connection with the "Congress Day" demonstrations.

Security of Rs. 1,000 is demanded from Mr. Vidwans, printer of the "Maharatta", an English weekly under the Press Act Security of the same amount has been recently paid by Mr Agashe, new editor and publisher of the "Maharatta."—A. P.

"DHARASANA DAY" IN AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 21.

"Dharasana Day" was observed to-day in Ahmedabad. Earlier in the day the Tenth Dictator, Gujarat Congress Committee and another person, who were arrested a few days go under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and were later released on their giving undertaking that they would refrain from participating in civil disobedience movement were arrested for distributing Congress leaflets.

In the evening a procession consisting of a dozen men and half a dozen women was taken out. The procession was, however, stopped by the police and the men were dispersed and the women were arrested. Subsequently a small procession consisting of three boys and three girls started and they were also arrested.—A. P.

WORKING COMMITTEE OF HINDU MAHA SABHA.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

The Working Committee of the Hindu Maha Sabha meeting under the presidency of Dr. Moonje discussed to-day general political situation in the country, the condition of Kashmir Hindus and the means and measures of relief and their protection from "Muslim aggression", religious and civic disabilities and grievances of Hindus of Hyderabad and Bhopal States and remedies for their removal. No conclusions were reached and discussions will be resumed on Tuesday.—A. P.

STEMMING OUT-FLOW OF GOLD FROM INDIA

Adjournment Motion In Assembly Suggested

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

There was talk to-day among members of the Legislative Assembly regarding adjournment motion to discuss outflow of gold from India. There was also informal talk between the members of the Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference who arrived here to-day.—A. P.

GANDHIJI'S HUT BURNT

"Dharasana Day" Arrests At Surat

SURAT, Feb. 21.

Attempts were made to-day to celebrate the "Dharasana Day" but police frustrated them and made a few arrests, dispersing the crowd that had assembled on Chauta Bridge with canes.

Natvarlal Vimawala, editor of "Stri Shakti" and "Gandiva" has been released on parole. He has been served with a magisterial order containing the usual conditions of parole and he is further ordered to report himself daily to the police.

It is reported that Mahatma Gandhi's famous hut in Karadi village in Jalalpur Taluka has been burnt. The cause of the fire is not known.—A. P.

POLICE RAID ON CONGRESS OFFICE

Bangalore Liquor Pickets Jailed

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 19.

A local journalist and two volunteers have been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each for inciting the public to disobey the Ordinances.

Eleven persons have been sentenced to two years' Rigorous imprisonment each for picketing at a Toddy Shop.

CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED

On a requisition by the Cantonment Police, the City Police searched the premises of the Indian Press and the office of the Bangalore District Congress Committee. At the Indian Press, the Police seized some papers but nothing incriminating was found at the Congress office.

KHADDAR STORES SEARCHED.

The Cantonment Police searched the premises of Khaddar stores in the Dharmaraja Koil Street and also a shop situated in the same street. Another house was searched and a book and some pamphlets were seized.

FIVE ARRESTED AT JAMBUSAR

(From A Correspondent.)

BROACH, Feb. 20.

For the last twenty days picketing of foreign cloth shops in Jambusar continues. On 19th inst. five persons were arrested.

FOREIGN CLOTH SEALED AT AMOL.

Dealers in foreign cloth have sealed up their stocks of foreign cloth and resolved to deal only in swadeshi cloth.

Who Removed The National Flag?

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 20.

On Thursday morning at about 1 a. m. it was found that somebody had removed the National Flag from the building of "Lokmanaya Swadeshi Stores. On inquiry by the proprietor, it is learnt that it was not done by the police.

ADDRESS TO PROF. JOAG.

A farewell address was given by the students of logic and philosophy Association of the Fergusson College to Prof. Joag under the Presidentship of Mr. Chinmulgad.

The students referred to the services of Prof. Joag in fitting terms and as a mark of their appreciation presented him a silver flower pot.

DARTMOOR PRISONERS IN "TEMPER AGAIN"

Create A Veritable Bedlam

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The hope that peace may at last be reigning in Dartmoor Prison was dispelled last night when noisy demonstrations made by ring-leaders in the recent revolt kept awake the residents of Prince Town. Mutineers have been undergoing solitary confinement, and authorities have vainly tried to prevent them from communicating with each other.

During fight, 70 convicts created a Bedlam by shouting, cursing and banging on doors. A Prince-town resident declared that the township spent a terrible night of anxiety, listening to the convicts' ravings, which sounded like those of animals.

PUCCA PCLICE BUNDOBAST.

All arrangements have been made to cope with any crisis, however, and within five minutes of the alarm being raised, 300 police and soldiers can hurry towards Prince Town. Although strictest secrecy is maintained by the authorities regarding the happenings in prison. It is known that eight warders, suffering from the strain of keeping ceaseless vigil, on refractory convicts ,have taken sick leave.—Reuter's Special.

"NO RESTRICTION ON VISITORS"

Kashmir Durbar's Assurance

The Publicity Officer, His Highness' Government Jammu and Kashmir, writes:—

"Bonafide visitors to Kashmir are free to enter and stay in the Valley. The rumour that there is any restriction on their entry or stay is groundless."

FRANCHISE COMMITTEE RETURNS TO CALCUTTA

Visits To Bengal Villages

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

The members of the Indian Franchise Committee and Provincial Franchise Committee returned to Calcutta by special train late yesterday afternoon from Faridpur District where they had inspected two villages, namely Bhanipur and Muchapara.

During the morning proceedings were conducted on the same lines as when visits were paid to villages in the United Provinces and Bihar earlier. Questions were addressed to villagers with a view to throw light on such matters as their knowledge of and interest in the existing electoral machinery, possibility of working group system of election either for the whole adult population as recommended by the Provincial Committee or for those who would not be directly qualified to vote under more extended system of Franchise, proportion of rural population which might legitimately be considered members of depressed classes and so forth.

In Bhanipur village polling arrangements which were made in the Legislative Council elections reproduced down to the smallest detail and aroused great interest, particularly among Parliamentary members of the Franchise Committee. Village women were collected together separately and were interrogated by lady members with the assistance of a lady interpreter.

To-morrow it has been provisionally arranged that the Committee should hold informal preliminary discussions both in the morning and in the afternoon with representatives from Assam who arrived in Calcutta yesterday. It is hoped that it will be possible to devote Tuesday and, at any rate, part of Wednesday, to formal examination of witnesses.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, Labour representative, who has been invited to become member of the Indian Franchise Committee arrived here from Bombay this morning and he will, it is understood, accompany the Committee throughout the remainder of the tour.—A. P

Japanese Shells Create Blazing Inferno

DOGGED RESISTENCE BY THE CHINESE

Pitiable Stream Of Homeless Pours Into Settlement

SHANGHAI, February 21.

After a lull in fighting, last night. Japanese heavy guns boomed again early this morning followed by feeble Chinese response. Lightning-like gun-flashes are lighting up the northern sky as Japanese batteries relentlessly sweep the Chinese lines.

SHELLING OF CHAPEI RESUMED.

(3-17 a.m.).—The night was quiet. The Japanese re-started the shelling of Chapei at 6-40 a. m., but the real offensive has not yet been resumed as the Japanese advanced further yesterday than they had intended. The situation at Woosung is unchanged. The Chinese, west of Kiangwan, are preparing desperately to resist.

MAJOR HOSTILITIES RESUMED.

Major hostilities were resumed at 9-30 a.m. Woosung is being bombarded from land, sea and air and the Chinese are resisting doggedly.

The Japanese who were driven back from a section of Kiangwan last evening, attacked again this morning under cover of a creeping barrage supported by 22 Whippet tanks.

Stern Resistence To Japanese Offensive

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Shanghai.—Unexpectedly Stern Chinese resistance to Japanese offensive is evidenced by facts that Japanese General Ueda has cabled to Tokio requesting for reinforcing his division and he has been obliged to summon support of three reserve regiments to assist in completing the capture of Kiangwan.

The Japanese are now attacking on three flanks through Kiangwan with Tachang, mile to west, as their objective. They are gradually driving back the Chinese but they are disconcinced by their dogged opponents, who tenaciously cling to their battered posts, surrounded by dead and wounded. Though behind schedule the Japanese advance continues preceded by aerial bombing and has strongly entrenched the Chinese position on the opposite side of the tidal creek west of Kiangwan. The Japanese shells are bursting in Chapei, 500 yards from the International Settlement but the hostilities at Woosung are now quescent.—Reuter.

A BLAZING INFERNO

A Reuter correspondent who followed the Japanese army cables:—

"I saw Kiangwan turned into a blazing inferno by Japanese shells, while the Chinese replied with very feeble gunfire. A number of dazed peasant women are wandering in the firing line. An old woman tugging bundles of her family belongings, apparently oblivious of the danger, passed me "en route" to the Settlement.

Casualties In First Day's Fighting

The Japanese casualties in the first day's fighting are officially stated to be only four killed and a considerable number wounded. The Chinese casualties are not known.—Reuter.

Reuter's Woman Correspondent Arrested And Released

The optimism of the Chinese troops is shown by the experience of Reuter's woman correspondent who ventured into Chapei this morning, and found that Chinese troops had surrounded two nearby fields with barbed wire. When she asked for reason, she was told that they were meant to hold the Japanese prisoners. The correspondent found it most difficult to return to the Settlement. She was piloted by a Chinese soldier through a maze of narrow streets and crossed the creek by jumping from a wire barricade manned by the American infantry, who cut the wire and let her pass. Thereafter, she was arrested by the Settlement police, but later released.

Woosung Front Heavily Bombarded

Japanese troops who have gained their day's objective which was to cross the Shanghai-Woosung Railway, now plan to advance under cover of a succession of heavy artillery barrages. They are still relentlessly shelling the Chinese positions, while warships are heavily bombarding the Woosung front. The remains of Woosung village are indicated by a vast column of smoke rising to the sky."

Refugees Stream Into Settlement

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Shanghai.—While on the borders of the International Settlement, the Japanese offensive is proceeding slowly and inexorably, according to plan, in the Settlement itself the motto of "business as usual" which had prevailed throughout the day still held good in the evening.

NIGHT LIFE AS USUAL.

The night-life in hotels and restaurants is being carried on as usual. The steadiness of the European population in the face of bombardment is remarkable. The night-sky is lit up by huge conflagration in the direction of Kiangwan which the Japanese captured in the afternoon. Thousands of panic-stricken refugees are thronging the streets of the Settlement.

A PITIABLE HUMAN STREAM.

Homeless Chinese are pouring ant-like into every steamer leaving the wharves or are jostling against each other in an effort to reach the hastily organised refugee centres. Three thousand persons are housed in the Continental Bank Building, lay on the floor dazed by the day's events. A pitiable stream into the Settlement continued all through the night.

Furious Bombardment And Air Attack

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Meanwhile the Japanese offensive is being carried on with clockwork precision which has inspired a British military observer to compare it with a "field-day at Aldershot." The advance of infantry on Kiangwan preceded a furious bombardment and a sys-

(Continued on page 7.)

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A R6722

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4415

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WANTED—STUDENTS by an expert and systematic singer for Classical advanced Music. Hear to-day's evening Radio programme. Apply Box No. 1397. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 4429

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

DHOLPUR STATE QUARRIES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the lease of the Dholpur State Quarries for a period of 2 years from 1st July, 1932, will be sold by Auction at the State Cutcherry, Dholpur, on MONDAY, 14th March, 1932.

Conditions of Sale may be had from the State Engineer on application. Price Rs. 10.

Immediately after the above sale, the assets of the Rajputana Stone Co., including Goodwill, advances to labour, Tools, Plant, Stocks of stone, buildings, etc., will be sold to the highest bidder.

All the above may be viewed at the Quarries on or near the Dholpur State Railway Stations on any day previous to the sale on application to me (State Engineer, Dholpur).

By Order of the Dholpur Durbar.
PRABODH CH. SANYAL,
Ag. State Engineer.
4424

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. NOWROJI DADABHOY PUNDOLE is the Sole Proprietor of Messrs. D. R. Pundole and Sons and will carry on the business at the same place viz., 368-371, Hornby Road, under the same name and style that Mr. Nariman Dadabhoy Pundole is no longer in our client's service and that our client has not opened any branch shop in Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1932.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for D. R. Pundole & Sons.
4403

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for a lease of the rights of collecting rents and fees from the Market at Andheri, commencing from 1st April, 1932, will be received by the Chairman, Notified Area Committee, Andheri, at his office at Gazder Hall, Andheri, up to 11 a.m. (S. T.) on Monday, the 29th February, 1932.

Conditions of contract and prescribed tender forms will be obtained free of charge from the Secretary of the Committee on any Office day between 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. (S. T.).

CAESER D'MELLO.
Chairman,
Notified Area Committee,
Andheri.

Andheri,
25th January, 1932. 4312

Public Notices.

THE OSMANSHAHI MILLS LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Hyderabad-Dn).

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following SHARE CERTIFICATES and RECEIPTS of this Company, issued in the names of the undermentioned Shareholders, are reported to have been LOST or MISLAID. Any person having claim to them should notify to us within a fortnight, after which duplicate Share Certificates and Receipts will be issued to the parties concerned:—

NAME AND PLACE OF THE SHAREHOLDERS.	NO. OF RECEIPTS OR SHARE CERTIFICATES LOST.
TRIMBAK JAIRAM PATWARL of Parbhan.	Ten Share Certificates bearing Nos. 26048 to 26057 (both numbers inclusive) and 1st Call Receipt No. 19/88 for 10 Shares.
SYED ALI S/O SYED AHMED. of Hyderabad-Dn.	1st Call Receipt No. 17/465 for 10 Shares.
MOHAMED ABDUL RAOOF. of Hyderabad-Dn.	Application Receipt No. 2191, Allotment Receipt No. 2191 and 1st Call Receipt No. 9/103 for 4 Shares each.
VITTAL VISHNU RAJWADE, of Sangameshwar	1st Call Receipt No. 20/24 for 10 Shares.
KAREEM BI D/O RALAY SAHEB BANDE ALI. of Secunderabad Dn.	Allotment Receipt No. 6532, 1st Call Receipt No. 7/223 and 2nd Call Paid in Advance Receipt No. 7/223 for 2 Shares each.
MEENAKSHAMMA D/O DATRIKA, Veerannah of Medchal-Dn.	Application Receipt No. 3498, Allotment Receipt No. 3498 and 1st Call Receipt No. 9/394 for 4 Shares each.
NAGAMMA, wife of Dhatrika Veerannah of Medchal-Dn.	Application Receipt No. 3533, Allotment Receipt No. 3563 and 1st Call Receipt No. 13/207 for 1 Share each.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD.,
CURRIMBHOY HOUSE,
12-14, Cutcham Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
4436

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that by a Deed of Sale, dated 13th day of January, 1932, made between Haji Allah Bakhsh and Haji Mahomed Ayub, sons of Khan Bahadur Mian Haji Karim Bakhsh, residents of Peshawar City of the one part and we (Mahomed Umar and Mahomed Sharif, sons of Mian Mohkam Din, residents of Pindi Dadan Khan in the District of Jhelum) of the other part, the goodwill and trade or business of General Merchants and Commission Agents carried on in Bombay under the name and style of Khan Bahadur Haji Karim Bakhsh and Sons by the said Haji Allah Bakhsh and Haji Mahomed Ayub was assigned for valuable consideration to us and the said Haji Allah Bakhsh and Haji Mohamad Ayub, sons of Khan Bahadur Mian Haji Karim Bakhsh have agreed to carry on any business in the name and style of Khan Bahadur Haji Karim Bakhsh & Sons in the City of Bombay, and we, the undersigned (Mahomad Umar and Mohamad Sharif) are not in any way liable for the debts incurred by the said Haji Allah Bakhsh and Haji Mohamad Ayub, sons of Khan Bahadur Mian Haji Karim Bakhsh, prior to 18th day of January, 1932, or thereafter and the said Haji Allah Bakhsh and Haji Mohamad Ayub, sons of Khan Bahadur Mian Haji Karim Bakhsh are solely responsible for the same.

Dated this 8th day of February 1932.

MOHAMAD UMAR and
MOHAMAD SHARIF,
Sons of Mian Mohkam Din.
4428.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Common Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY afternoon, the 22nd instant, at 3 o'clock (S.T.).

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 20th February, 1932.
4423.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., will be held in the Board Room of the Association, Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 24th day of February, 1932, at 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon to consider letter No 7745-D, dated 6th February, 1932, received from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Finance Department, in connection with the recommendations of the Wiles Committee and the proposed extension by one year of Bombay Act No. XIV of 1922.

By order of the Board,
D. MEHTA,
Secretary.
Taj Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 19th Feb., 1932.
4426.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE BANGALORE.

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL TECHNOLOGY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING in the Department of Electrical Technology at Rs. 600—40—800, free quarters or house allowance in lieu thereof and retiring allowance contributed by the Institute. The appointment will be for six years in the first instance with the first year on probation. Applications with COPIES ONLY of testimonials should reach the Director before 10th March 1932.
4426.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of the insolvent's right title and interest in the immoveable properties at Kilaviraraghavapuram village, District Tinnevelly, and at Kiw, Parakkudi Street, Palamkotha Sub-District, District Tinnevelly in the Madras Presidency.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Suppaya Surby Mathoo, Madrast Mapla (insolvent) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 22nd February 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auctions rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY, the right title and interest of the said insolvent in the properties described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES LOT NO. 1.

Nanja land situated at Kilaviraraghavapuram Village, Tinnevelly District (land in Fasli year 1335).

Survey No. 442|3 Cent 35, No. 442|4B, Cent 5, No. 442|1 Cent 39, No. 441|3 Cent 17, No. 442|4A Cent 15, No. 431|1 Cent 30, No. 430|2 Cent 33.

LOT NO. 2.

Punja lands. Survey No. 3350—Ac. 3 Cent 51 and No. 3343|2 Ac 1 Cent 95.

LOT NO. 3.

1 House situated at Kiw, Parakudi Street, Palamkotha Sub-District:—

South of the above E. W. Street. North of E. W. lane and Punja garden of Muppan Kalandar. East of the house of Sudalai Muthu alias Doss. West of house of Sudalai Muthu Sumbhan. G. C. C. E. W 7 X 30 Masonry Stoned house M. No. 3 and buildings.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
4427

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BYRAMJI DOSSABHOY BAMJI. of Bandra has contracted to sell the under-mentioned properties situate at Talegaon (Dabhade) to our client Bnagwantrao Shamrao Godambe. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said properties or any of them or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undermentioned Solicitors at their Office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of land at Talegaum in Taluka Maval, District Poona, in the Registration Sub-District of Maval, in the Registration District of Poona, together with the bungalow messuage and tenement situate and standing thereon and known as "Mary Cottage" and admeasuring eighteen thousand three hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 699, Pot Hissa No. 9 (part) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Talegaon Vadgaon Road, on or towards the South by the property of the trustees of New Samarth Vidyalaya, on or towards the East by New Samarth Vidyalaya Road and on or towards the West by the property of Palsa Fund Glass Factory.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land at Talegaon in Taluka Maval, District Poona, in the registration Sub-District of Maval in the Registration District of Poona, together with the bungalow messuage and tenement situate and standing thereon and known as "Franklin Cottage" and admeasuring one thousand one hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 699, Pot Hissa No. 9 (part) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Talegaon Vadgaon Road, on or towards the South by another property of the Vendor known as "Alexandra Cottage" and fourthly hereinafter described, on or towards the East by another property of the Vendor bearing Survey No. 699 Pot Hissa No. 9 (part) and being part of property fifthly hereinafter described and on or towards the West by another property of the Vendor known as "Violet Cottage" and thirdly hereinafter described.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land at Talegaon in Taluka Maval District Poona, in the Registration Sub-District of Maval in the Registration District of Poona together with the bungalow messuage and tenement situate and standing thereon and known as "Violet Cottage" and admeasuring one thousand one hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 699, Pot Hissa No. 9 (part) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Talegaon Vadgaon Road, on or towards the South by another property of the Vendor known as "Alexandra Cottage" and fourthly hereinafter described, on or towards the East by another property of the Vendor and known as "Franklin Cottage" and secondly hereinabove described and on or towards the West by the compound of the said "Alexandra Cottage" and beyond that by New Samarth Vidyalaya Road.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land at Talegaon in Taluka Maval, District Poona, in the Registration Sub-District of Maval in the Registration District of Poona, together with the bungalow messuage and tenement situate and standing thereon and known as "Alexandra Cottage" and admeasuring three thousand one hundred and sixty-two square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 699 Pot Hissa No. 9 (part) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the properties of the Vendor known as Franklin Cottage and Violet Cottage and secondly and thirdly hereinabove described and partly by Talegaon Vadgaon Road, on or towards the South and East by another property of the Vendor bearing Survey No. 699, Pot Hissa No. 9 and being part of property fifthly hereinafter described and on or towards the West by New Smarth Vidyalaya Road.

FIFTHLY:—All those pieces or parcels of land at Talegaon in Taluka Maval, District Poona, in the Registration Sub-District of Maval in the Registration District of Poona, together with godown, stables and Mali quarters standing thereon as per following particulars:—

Survey No.	Pot Hissa No.	Area Acres	Gun.	Assessment Rs. a p.
648	2	3	2	2-10-0
697	7	1	20	1- 2-0
698	1-2-3	12	23¼	13-12-0
699A	1	6	6	3 12-0
699A	2	—	9	0- 1-6
699A	3	—	15¼	1- 9-0
699A	7	—	17	0- 3-0
699A	8	2	13	2- 8-0
699A	9 (part)	5	14	3- 3-0
648	1	—	30	0-10-0

Dated this 22nd day of February 1932.

LITTLE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4427

N. Y. K.
LINE

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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@23 Feb.
Genoa ,,	6785	16 Feb.	19 Feb.
*Yamagata Maru	3807	17 Feb.	28 Feb.
Hakone Maru	10500	.....	@ 7 Mar.
x Iyo ,,	5962	27 Feb.	14 Mar.
Suwa ,,	11000	.....	@22 Mar
*Tottori Maru	5973	19 Mar.	2 April.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	5April

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru	10500	2 Mar.	19 Mar.
Haruna Maru	10500	16 Mar	2 Apr.

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru	22000	8 Mar.	15 Mar.
Chichibu Maru	22000	23 Mar.	29 Mar.

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Each tablet correspond to 20 Insulin units.

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ONLY by supplementing your daily diet with extra calcium will you overcome the consequences of calcium deficiency and make your teeth stronger, healthier and secure against decay.

But "any form of calcium" will not do. It must be Kalzana, for only in the scientific form of Kalzana tablets—a combination of calcium-lactate and sodium-lactate—will the calcium be taken up in your blood and retained by your body.

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THE CALCIUM FOOD

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TRADE & FINANCE

RISING TENDENCY IN GILT EDGED MARKET

Gold Arrivals Shrunk

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Bombay, February 19.

MONEY.

Money rates ruled quiet, but steady with a fair supply of funds available. The rate for call loan was quoted between 4 to 5 per cent. Treasury Bill maturities were very large amounting to Rs. 632 lacs, while renewals totalled Rs. 381 lacs. The trade demand is slightly increased by Rs. 5.93 lacs A feature of the Bank's statement is a further increase in the Government borrowing for Ways and Means from the Bank which now amounts to Rs. 11 crores. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to 3 months 5 per cent. and 6 months 4 1|2 per cent.

The Bank of England discount rate was reduced from 6 to 5 per cent. effective yesterday and may in course of time help to reduce the bank rate in India.

IMPERIAL BANK

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 12th February 1932 shows a decrease of Rs. 75.06 lacs in the cash balance of the bank now standing at Rs. 8,16,74,000 as compared with Rs. 8.58 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 11.36, a decrease of 0.95 per cent under last week. Loans and Cash credits have declined by Rs. 3.36 lacs and by Rs. 25.74 lacs respectively, while Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 4.75 lacs. Government deposits are down by Rs. 30.89 lacs to Rs. 6.86 crores and Other deposits by Rs. 21.50 lacs to Rs. 60.56 crores. The Bank rate stands unchanged at 7 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

The rising tendency manifest in the gilt-edged market was continued and prices improved by 2 to 3 points practically in all issues There was a fair investment demand in short-term bonds, but with reluctant sellers. 3 1|2 per cent Paper shot up to Rs. 58|4, but reacted slightly towards the close to Rs. 56|15. 5 per cent. 1945|55 Loan advanced from Rs. 92|4 to Rs. 94. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans also improved to Rs. 94 and Rs. 98|12, and 1939|44 from Rs. 80|8 to Rs. 82|8. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 are quoted at Rs. 100|2 and 1933|36 Bonds rose to Rs. 98. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan gained about 3 annas to Rs. 101|7 and 6 1|2 per cent. Treasury Bonds to Rs. 101|10. 4 per cent. 1960|70 Loan steadied from Rs. 62|8 to Rs. 64|8 and 1934|37 from Rs. 83|8 to Rs. 86. 4 1|2 per cent. 1955|60 Loan rose from Rs. 69|6 to Rs. 70|12 and 1934 Bonds from Rs. 93 to Rs. 94|14.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The Paper Currency Return of the 7th instant shows a large increase of Rs. 313.64 lacs notes in circulation which now amount to Rs. 182.31 crores. Silver coins are down by Rs. 169.42 lacs to Rs. 107.19 crores, while silver bullion has increased by Rs. 35.51 lacs to Rs. 7.30 crores. Gold bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 4 82 crores. Securities in India have risen by the large figure of Rs. 449.55 lacs to Rs. 59.49 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 65.44 as against 67.34 a week ago.

The Indian Income Tax Amendment Bill which had been originally introduced in the Legislature in March, 1931, came before the Assembly once again on 15th inst., but was finally rejected.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange rates were steady throughout, but the volume of business was limited. The strength was largely due to firmness in outside markets, where merchandise bills as well as bills in connection with the export of gold are reported to have appeared on a moderate scale. Applications for sterling to Govt. were again very large and the allotment of only 11 per cent. to tenders imparted strength all round. The following are the forward rates:—February 1|6-1|8; March 1|6-3|32; April 1|6-1|16; May 1|6-1|32 and June 1|6.

The dollar sterling quotation after improving from dol. 63.45 to dol. 43.45-7-8 eased and closed at dol. 44-7|8. French fraaucs after depreciating from 87.34 to 87.71, closed at 87.46. The Belga remained unchanged at 24.50 and the Italian lira is quoted at 66.18.

A Press Communique of the 16th instant states that sterling purchased by Government during the week ending 13th February amounted to £1,462,000 and since 1st April to date to £30,517,000. The total remittance to the Home Treasury during the same period amounted to £53,564,804, of which £14,047,804 represent sales of sterling.

Another Communique states that tenders for £20,000 at 1s. 6-5|32d. were received and allotted in full. Tenders were also received for £9,210,000 at 1s. 6-1|8d. and allotted approximately 11 per cent. £1 million will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 24th February on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD.

In the gold market no forward business was transacted. Small lots of ready however, were placed the price ranging between Rs. 29|3 and Rs. 29|5|6 per tola. Arrivals from upcountry to Bombay have considerably shrunk and the available supply is estimated at about 4 lacs tolas. The daily offtake for trade is still no better than 2000 to 3000 tolas. The total shipment of gold last week per s.s. "Chitral" amounted to about Rs. 119.81 lacs and the amount of gold so far booked for this week is about Rs. 36.25 lacs. In London the price of gold moved between 120s. 3d. and 119s. 11d. The rate for sovereigns is nominal at Rs. 18-10. both for ready and delivery 20th February. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 29|5|6 and Rs. 29|3|0 both for ready and delivery 23rd February. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 188,644 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The silver market continues featureless, with little business for ready as well as for forward deliveries. Price movements were narrow, ready fluctuating between Rs. 59|10 and Rs. 59. The daily offtake has shrunk to about 25 bars, while stocks on hand are still heavy at about 12,500 bars. A major portion of these is Indian Mint silver, imported bars commanding a premium of 8 to 12 annas per 100 tolas. In Shanghai the tael kept almost unchanged at 1s. 11-1|8d. during the week, the opening quotation being 1s. 10-13|16d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 19-5|8d. and 19-1|2d. for ready and 19-13|16d. and 19-5|8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates Rs. 59|10 and Rs. 59 for ready and Rs. 60 and Rs. 59|4 for 26th February settlement. There is no silver arriving from London this week. The total imports during the week amounted to 49 bars and Rs. 42,705 in coin.

SHARES.

The tone on the Stock Exchange was very steady and there was a fair amount of speculative buying, particularly among cotton mill shares, following firmness in the price of raw cotton and cotton manufactures. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—

Bombay Dyeings Rs. 676|4-673|12; Centurys Rs. 212|8-211|4; Central India Rs. 288|12-281|4; Crescent Rs. 51|4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 306|4-301|4; Indore-Malwa Rs. 321|4-320; Indian Bleaching Rs. 136|4; Kohinoor Rs. 115; New Great Rs. 133|12-132-8; Pearls 175-173|12; Simplex Rs. 48|12-45 and Swadeshi Rs. 212|8-1.

The miscellaneous section ruled steady in sympathy. Tata Iron Ordys. after raising to Rs. 26|4 closed at Rs. 25|12, with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 285. Tata Hydros kept steady at Rs. 116|14. Andhra Valleys improved from Rs. 707|8 to Rs. 725 and Tata Powers from Rs. 415 to Rs. 420. Alcocks shares are quoted at Rs. 88|12. Bombay-Burmah shares after improving from Rs. 327|8 to Rs. 337|8 closed at Rs. 332|8. Bombay Trams steadied to Rs. 115 and Bombay Steams to Rs. 173|12. Cement shares were in demand, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 14 and Indian Cements at Rs. 161|4. Katni Ordys. and Defds. remained unaltered at Rs. 142|8 xd. and 515. Among railway shares Ahmd. Prantij improved to Rs. 695.

Imperial Bank shares advanced from Rs. 858|12 to Rs. 885 and Contributories to Rs. 225. Bank of India shares showed no change at Rs. 76|8 and those of the Central Banks at Rs. 14|10.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady but quiet during the week under review with restricted offtake. On the whole Ready prices declined by about ½ anna per cwt. and Forward prices also declined by about ½ to 3/4 anna per cwt. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Rs. 15/12/9 and Rs. 15/12/6 for Java Ready Sugar and Rs. 15/12/3 and Rs. 15/11/9 for Russian Beet, British Refined and Continental Beet Ready sugars, and Rs. 5/14/3 and Rs. 5/13/6 for January, Rs. 5/13/3 and Rs. 5/12/9 for February and March Shipments and Rs. 5/13/9 and Rs. 5/13/6 for April/May shipments for Java Sugar

It is reported that a prominent European House sold about 3,000 tons Java Sugar Aug/Sept. shipment at about Rs. 5/14 and another European House sold about 1200 tons April/June at about Rs. 5/13/9. It is also reported that a prominent European Importer sold about 300 tons Java White Sugar arrived per S.S. Tasmania Maru at about Rs. 5/15/9 to Rs. 6/- and another Indian Importer sold about 500 tons of Java sugar to be arrived per S.S. Quiloa at Rs. 5/14/3 per cwt.

Calcutta and Karachi markets also remained quiet during the week with slack demand.

Arrivals:—There had been no arrivals during the week. S.S. India, S.S. Quiloa and S.S. Nawab are expected to arrive on the 20th, 22nd and 24th instant with about 50,000, 35,000 and 18,000 bags of Java Sugar respectively. S.S. Henan Maru is also expected to arrive before the end of this month with about 40,000 bags of Java Sugar.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 25,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,10,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/12/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 6/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Nawab Rs. 5/14/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Quiloa Rs. 5/13/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. India Rs. 5/13/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment January Rs. 5/13/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment February Rs. 5/12/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 5/12/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment April/May Rs. 5/15/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/11/9 per cwt.
British Refined Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/11/9 per cwt.
Russian Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/11/9 per cwt.
Tone:—Quiet.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £.	s.	d.
Andhra Valley (7½ p.c. 1933 Notes)	101	0	0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	51	10	0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	0	11	0
Bengal Iron 7½ p.c. Preference	0	4	0
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	61	0	0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0	9	6
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy)	0	9	6
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0	6	9
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	0	16	0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	3	17	
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	98	0	0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	0	13	6
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0	1	3
Indian Iron and Steel 7½ p.c. Debs.	73	10	0
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	0	2	3
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	1	10	0
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	1	9	0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4½ p.c. Deb.	57	10	0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	92	0	0
Tata Power 7½ p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	101	0	0

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This collection consists of 400 bulbs and has been composed by us professionally, specially for your climate. "Aurora's Flowers" give happiness to young and old, to rich and poor. "Aurora's Bulb collections" change your room and garden into a real flower-paradise.

In view of the great number of orders which come in daily, we kindly advise you to order early, and to put your name and address clearly on every order. Nobody fails to order this collection to-day yet to our address:—

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100 Small Flowering Gladioli (Swordlilies) in fine colours.
30 Begonias (15 Single and 15 Double) in various colours.
10 Capellilies (Hyacinthus Candicans) the Queen of Flowers.
50 Anemones, the popular flowers with their rainbow of colours.
50 Ranunculus, the "little roses", in all colours.
30 Oxalis Deppei, the so-called "lucky root".
15 Montbretias, in various colours.
15 Dahlias, "Aurora's Roem".
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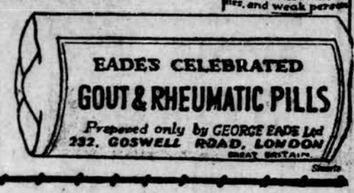

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Opportunities Brazil Offers

FOR INDIAN COLONISATION

(By CHANDRA L. SINGH.)

Brazil as many of us are aware by now is a country of superlatives in almost every degree. It is nearly twice the size of India. It has a duplicate Indian climate from Kashmir to Ceylon. The country is practically free from the taint of race or colour disabilities—equal political and civil rights to all citizens—foreigners can become naturalized citizens and can hold any Government office except that of President and Vice-President (who must be born citizens) of the Republic. And destined by a central position and abundant natural resources—rich, fertile varieties of soils, and a large variety of forest products and mineral wealth—it is considered by reputable [illegible]ve men of both the old and new world to [illegible] next world power.

Power [illegible] transportation facilities are very important factors in the progress and development of any country. Development usually emanates from cheap natural resources, the costly imported materials, or a medium of both. Fortunately, for Brazil she has been sufficiently favoured with the generosity of good Mother Nature.

EASY RIVER TRANSPORT.

The country is endowed with the most wonderful navigable river system of the world. The voluminous Amazon in north Brazil with its two thousand tributaries flowing from various directions in the far central interior to the Atlantic ocean on the east and adjoining South American countries on the north and west supply ample water for cheap transportation and irrigation, when it will be required. Besides the Paraguay, Parana and Uruguay rivers are all navigable and afford good interior transportation as well as connection with their respective countries.

A COMMERCIAL ASSET.

It is estimated that 40,000 miles of this water system are available for commercial purposes. Of the whole ten thousand miles are already being traversed by Ocean-going vessels. An additional twenty thousand miles are plied by small launches and other flat-bottom boats. In the aggregate a fleet of 165 steamers and 50,000 other vessels are in regular traffic over the rivers, while international ocean boats go up (2,300 miles) the Amazon river to Iquitos. And to enable continuous transportation over long distances, the heads of rivers and obstructions by Falls are further connected by railroads. Falls are harnessed for hydraulic power by which some railways and many industries of the country are run.

GOOD HARBOURS.

Brazil also possesses an enviable long coastal line of 4,000 miles. The equally long and sometimes unbroken mountain range, however, robs her of some of this treasure. Nevertheless, she has ample excellent harbours and city ports that are very well connected by railroads to the producing centres in the hinterland. Rio de Janeiro with its deep, circular indented and island studded bay is a marvellous example.

Some years ago this city port which was said to be a hot-bed for tropical diseases is to-day described as "a model of Civic efficiency". Commercially Rio is busier than either Bombay or Calcutta. And her wide boulevards with mosaic sidewalks and shading trees, artistic buildings, numerous gardens and hill-top observatories have deservedly earn for her the name, the most beautiful city in the world.

[illegible] OF THE WANTED.

Although it is a fact that Brazil has opportunities for all classes, it must never be misunderstood to be a paradise for the easy-going, leisurely type of people. The country, like most western countries, calls for hard work, persistence, a little foresight and the will to do. In other words anyone believing in the "dignity of labour" will be sufficiently compensated for his efforts.

Through some articles that appeared in the press, we have already replied to about 3,000 inquirers. Some of the correspondents are under the impression that we are recruiting. It should be clearly understood that the Indo-South American Travellers' Aid Society, 189 Hornby Road, Bombay, is neither encouraging nor is interested in recruiting labour. In fact we are much against the labourer (coolie labour) class going to Brazil, or as far as that matter to any other part of the world, unless a foundation is laid by the educated class who would be able to maintain a high standard and move with the tide of progress.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

The Bombay office gives information on Brazil to those interested. The Brazil office is to furnish the India office with up-to-date information on condition in Brazil; to meet and guide those who go to Brazil to settle on land, seek employment, or do business. Also an ideal Indian Colony is being founded in Brazil. The chief features are: to secure land at a nominal cost and on instalment basis; to supply implements and seeds at cost and on deferred payment; to maintain a co-operative marketing and transport organization, etc., etc.

Decadence Of Morals

THE LOST CAUSE OF IDEALISM: AN APOLOGIA

(By "AESTHETICUS.")

The title of this modest, little paper is not without a certain subtle irony, since, in the vulgar conception of morals as a moral abstraction, a professor of morals demands his own morals to be ruthlessly scrutinised. Is one sure at the outset, that one has any morals worth the name to boast before one set forth to hold up one's neighbours' for examination?

CRITIQUE OF MORALS.

I don't know: and would prefer to pass over what polite parlance would briefly describe as so 'personal' a question and proceed to point out that, fundamentally, morals ought to be a more than merely social accomplishment, which one naturally delights in showing off to one's fellows. Is it not the case that not the most infamously immoral man or woman has lived but has not felt the stirring of the consciousness of morals? Not even immorality can afford to dispense with the need of this moral consciousness any more than one can dispense with the natural apparatus of breathing in some whimsical moment.

One meets men who rather pride themselves on being so "blase" as to question the utility of morals without being aware, paradoxically enough, of the fact that they seek to impose or invent new and rather interesting values of morals. For, morals change like sartorial and other fashions of human behaviour and one can easily imagine some point in the circle of Time where, when the practitioners of the novel cult of nudity inherit this overclothed earth, a man or woman dressed like the human animal of pre-historic (that is contemporary) times, would be considered a decadent according to the morals of the day. He or she who offended the respectable morals would, no doubt, be hunted out of society, ostracised and damned as an impossible "declasse."

MASS PRODUCTION.

That is perhaps inevitable, human nature being what it is. Civilization imposes this social tyranny on the solitary individual and he (or she) must either succumb to it or rid society of himself (or herself), take to the jungle where Nature rules in her wild but supremely just way. That is how the individual has lived and will always live. And the individual is slowly dying out of the progressive world in which we live so precariously, live the coward life of compromise. The clash of class-war may or may not come whatever oracles the Moscow (or is it Amsterdam?) apostles may broadcast, but there is no doubt of the fact that neither bourgeois nor proletarian tolerates individualism in any form. Morals have ceased to be individual and would appear to be available in mass production. Morals have gone the way of the almost feudalistic seven-acres-and-a-cow of early Socialism. They are made now in huge factories in all sizes and, if, by any chance, they did not fit you, why, you must fit them instead.

LIFE OF THE PARIAH.

A strange despair envelopes one when one moves in a familiar world with the feeling of a stranger moving amongst unsympathetic strangers who point their menacing finger of accusation towards one. Why? Not because one did anything really blameworthy but because one failed to conform to the fashion of morals that demand renunciation of any individualistic, conception of morals. One may cherish some kind of poetical idealism in life in one's bosom; but idealism of this kind that smacks of individualism, is taboo. One may plead for the mercy of intellectual understanding, if not sympathy: but no, the moral Cheka (or whatever you call these excellent people) are ruthlessly adamant—you are a traitor who must be denounced. And to live in the loneliness of one's marooned soul in this unsympathetic and harsh surroundings, to live the life of a hunted animal in eternal dread of being pounced upon and torn to tatters at every corner one has to cross—what an ordeal! An Oscar Wilde, the conscientious poseur for epigrammatic effect, may well brag that it [illegible] distinction to be misun[illegible]t perhaps, it is not as [illegible] as all that.

CATTLE MORALITY.

Every age has its puritans in morals and I believe there is some Hegelian Law of poetic justice silently operating when we are bled and tortured to-day because of some remote puritan ancestor, who offended the delicate susceptibilities of the puritans in power of that day. How could one help such an occurrence? Morals have a relativity of their own and are referrable to the background of their evolution. But there is, I imagine, an eternity of human thought and feeling that makes some poor devil of our day warm up and throw his fraternal arms around Plato with an exclamation of old acquaintance. Can we destroy our past? I discover myself to be an outcaste amongst the caste-moralists who coerce me into the belief that they are right and I am wrong and that I had better conform myself to their gospel of morals if I must live like a respectable citizen and not be a disgrace to those who suffer my existence (Ah, how magnanimous of them!). I bow my head submissively and settle into silence—a rising democracy is not much inclined towards the individualistic methods of argument. As Nietzsche might have said, cattle never argue, they butt into you with a bovine charge.

THE REVOLUTION.

Take sex, for instance, I suppose I know as much about it as my moralists probably do. Yet, if I pointed out the commonplace fact that science is committed to no dogma, but is merely an instrument of Knowledge and that some poor man may read a bit of lyric or love poetry without feeling that he was sabotaging the sacred work of the solemnest of German sexologists, I would be insulted (aaa, alas, these intellectual insults are the hardest to bear) trampled under foot, left bruised in the soul. Yet, I plead, I know hopelessly, that Herr Freud himself is one of the greatest idealists living in intellectual Europe to-day and that he is a poet as well as a neurologist: but I shall perhaps, end by being hanged for saying this, a martyr to my friends' conception of morals.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Rev. M. C. Ratter's lecture on "Laughter in Life & Religion". Prarthana Mandir, 6-30 p.m.

Goethe Centenary Celebration. Public meeting, Convocation Hall, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24.

British & Foreign Bible Society's annual meeting of Bombay Auxiliary, Wilson College Hall Chowpaty, 6 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 Noon—Selection of Gramophone Records; 7 p.m.—Classical and Light Music of Madhavrao Gokhale.

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE:—The office of the Bombay Swadeshi League has been shifted from Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge to 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay (opposite the Share Bazaar new premises).

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION—The annual general meeting of the Bombay Medical Union and a Social will be held at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, on Thursday (3rd inst.) at 7 p.m. (S. T.)

REV. RATTER'S LECTURE:—Rev. Magnus C. Ratter of the Unitarian and Free Christian Assembly will deliver a public lecture on "Laughter in Life and Religion" in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BAND AT SIR P. M. GARDENS.—The Band of the 1st Bn. the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Regiment A. F. I. will play a programme at the Sir P. M. Cardens to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

NEW NATIONALIST WEEKLY.

"Bhavya Bharat & Rajasthan," a new Nationalist Weekly will be published from Asarva, Ahmedabad from the 28th inst. under the editorship of Mr. M. M. Mukhi.

B. E. S. & T. CO. LTD:—The gross receipts for January 1932 of the B. E. S. & T. Co. Ltd. are as under:—

Electric Supply for January 1932 Rs. 8,55,561; up to the end of January 1932 Rs. 8,55,561.

Traction (Trams & Omnibuses) for January 1932 Rs. 5,49,537; up to the end of January 1932 Rs. 5,49,537.

Increase over same periods last year Rs. 83,059.

GOETHE CENTENARY CELEBRATION:—In order to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Goethe, a meeting will be held at the Convocation Hall of the Bombay University to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Sir Govind Madgaokar will preside. Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, Dr. A. S. Erulkar, Dr. A. P. Bacha, Dr Jivraj N. Mehta and others will speak.

BRITISH & FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY (Bombay Auxiliary):—The annual meeting of the auxiliary will be held in Wilson College Hall, Chowpaty, on Wednesday the 24th inst at 6 p.m. when the Rev. J. Z. Hodge, Secretary, National Christian Council of India, Burma and Ceylon and the Rev. R. B. Douglas, President of the Auxiliary, will address the meeting. Rev. Principal John McKenzie presiding.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH:—In the monthly bulletin of City's health, the Executive Health Officer states that the death-rate was 21 as compared with 26, the decennial average and 20 for the preceding month. The deaths from Small-pox, Cholera, Tuberculosis, Malaria, Dysentery and Respiratory Diseases showed an increase as compared with the figures for the preceding month.

The Municipal Nurses made 4541 visits during the month and attended 74 women during their confinement.

RAMKRISHNA PARAMHANSA

His Work And Teaching

Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation Mr. K. J. Ginwala, Solicitor will deliver a public lecture on Monday, the 22nd February at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, at 6-30 p.m. on "Shri Swami Ramkrishna Paramhansa, His Work and Teaching."

RETRENCHMENT IS TRUE REMEDY AND NOT NEW TAXATION

Bombay Shareholders' Protest Against Proposed Electricity Duty

In the course of a letter he addressed to the Finance Department of the Government of Bombay, the Secretary of the Bombay Shareholders' Association says:—

Sir,—My Committee enter their emphatic protest against those provisions of the Bill which seek to impose fresh taxation particularly those relating to the levy of electricity duty.

My Committee feel bound to point out that the expenditure of the Local Government has been kept at a very high level. In their opinion, the true remedy for putting the Presidency's finances on a sound and healthy footing lies not in the imposition of new taxation but in the adoption of a bold policy of retrenchment and reorganisation after full inquiry at the hands of some independent men approved of by the Legislature whose recommendations the Government must pledge itself to carry out.

LESS EARNINGS TO COMPANIES

My Committee join in the denunciation of the electricity duty which has emanated from various quarters. According to the ordinary rule the higher the cost of an article, the lower will be its consumption. While in normal times this economic factor operates gradually, in times of acute trade depression and unemployment such as the one through which the country is passing at present and when the purchasing capacity of the people is considerably reduced, this factor is bound to come into play at once. Thus although the burden of the electricity duty is primarily and ostensibly on the consumer, it is bound to affect adversely the consumption of electrical energy with consequential curtailment of the earnings of electric companies. In effect, therefore, the duty is a duty on the electric industry.

HARMFUL TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The electricity duty will be most harmful to the electric industry in general and to many companies of recent birth in particular. It has been a common complaint with the Government that people residing in mofussil towns and rural areas resort to hoarding instead of investing their capital in productive industrial enterprises. These people have only begun to invest their capital in industrial enterprises during recent years and the electric industry has afforded to them a suitable outlet for the investment of their capital. In these circumstances, the levy of the electricity duty is positively harmful to the economic development of the Presidency in that it is calculated to put a check on the investment habit of the people residing in mofussil towns and rural areas.

PROVISIONS OF BILL.

Coming to the provisions of the Bill, my Committee urge that classes of institutions to which exemptions are to be granted should be defined by the Act and not left to the Rules. In their opinion, it is necessary to make it clear that the licensee's right to settle his claim for supply of energy against his consumers in any way he thinks best should remain unaffected and that in all cases of settlement he should be bound to pay only so much of the duty as would be applicable to the amount received in settlement. The power conferred upon the Government to prescribe the form of books of account as also the power given to inspecting officers to demand inspection by cls. 7 and 8 respectively are too wide and should be restricted to relevant books only.

"GRAVE OBJECTION."

Sub-clause 7 of cl. 15 of the Bill is open to grave objection in that it effects a vital change in the existing legislation by enacting that a broker's note to his principal relating to the purchase or sale of any stock or security or to a forward tansaction shall not be admissible in evidence unless it is duly stamped. Brokers' notes became chargeable with stamp duty by the amending legislation of 1879. Since then they have remained free from the disability now sought to be inflicted upon them. At a stroke of the pen, the legislature has been asked to upset a praactice which has been in existence for half a century and more, and that too without any reasons.

REMEDY, TOO DRASTIC.

The remedy adopted is far too drastic and is calculated to penalise innocent parties by defeating their claim in a court of law although the brokers' note may not have been duly stamped through sheer mistake or inadvertence. My committee therefore strongly urge that cl. 15 (7) should be deleted from the Bill and they might be admitted on payment of duty and penalty as at present under Section 35 of the Stamp Act.

On similar grounds they urge that cl. 15(6) should also be deleted from the Bill.

"PROPOSED DUTY RETARDS TRADE"

Bombay Electrical Contractors' Protest

Following is a copy of a telegram sent to the President of the Legislative Council, Bombay, by the President of the Electrical Contractors' Association, Ltd., as a protest against the proposed duty on the consumption of electrical energy for lights and fans.

"On behalf of Electrical Contractors' Association Registered Bombay. I strongly protest against the proposed duty on consumption of electrical energy for lights and fans at such a time of acute economic depression. My Association is firmly of the opinion that such a measure will in addition to retarding the progress of the electrical trade have an appreciable adverse effect on the standard of living particularly among the poorer sections of the Presidency."

DEPRESSED CLASSES FOR JOINT ELECTORATES

Mr. P. Baloo To Give Evidence Before Franchise Committee

A representative meeting of the leaders of the Chambers was held on Sunday to discuss the question of their community's attitude towards the electorates. After a great deal of discussion it was decided that the community should stand for Joint Electorates with reservation of seats. It was further decided that Mr. P. Baloo, the well-known cricketer, should give evidence before the Franchise Committee on behalf of the Chambhars.

Mr. M. C. Rajah, the Madras "Depressed" classes leader, was congratulated for his change of view to joint electorates and a vote of thanks was moved on his behalf.

"BUY SWADESHI"

League's Moving Exhibition Through Bombay Streets

The Moving Exhibition of Swadeshi Goods organised by the Bombay Swadeshi League on Saturday last, consisted of a dozen artistically decorated motor lorries which passed through the important thoroughfares of the city prominently displaying a variety of Swadeshi Manufactures.

"PRACTICE NATIONAL ECONOMY."

The procession was headed and heralded by the League's Pilot car over which were put up, in bold letters, in English, Gujarati, and Marathi and Urdu, posters asking people to help "Swadeshi" and "Practice National Economy" Handbills containing the message of Swadeshi were freely and widely distributed by the organisers. Also handbills containing the names of manufacturers of Swadeshi Goods participating in the exhibition were distributed all over the city.

SWADESHI HANDBILLS

Immediately behind the Pilot car followed the lorries of the manufacturers decorated and displaying a variety of Indian made products, and handbills and samples were freely distributed by them to the people lining the procession all along the way. The Moving exhibition commenced at 4 p. m. and lasted for over three hours.

"CAPITOL'S" SPECIAL SHOWS FOR SCHOOLS

Matters of educational interest like the minister wonderlands, the poisonous reptiles, the hungry wild beasts, the savage natives and a tropical volcano are shown in "East of Borneo" at the Capitol till Friday, the 26th inst. Special shows daily from Monday till Friday at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for schools at reduced prices viz. Re. 1/- as 8, and as. 4.

A NEW MAHOMEDAN CORPORATOR

Mr. Sheikh Nabullab, B.A.,LL.B., who has been elected for "D" Ward to the Municipal Corporation, is a well-known Advocate of the Police Court Bar, who is making his first venture in the sphere of civic politics. His success in the election was notable for the fact that though he came into the field almost at the eleventh hour he polled over ten thousand votes only a few less than such an old and tried Corporator as Mr. Chandavarkar.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

Activities In January Last

During the month of January last the Society employed in all 46 agents, of these, 1 was on sick leave, 3 were employed for office and hospital work and 1 was working at Bandra. The 41 agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 1,467 cases during the month. In 1,203 cases accused were fined more or less and in 9 cases fine was inflicted and imprisonment in default was given.

296 animals were treated as outpatients gratis by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors at the Society's dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the police. The agent appointed at Bandra prosecuting in cases of cruelty and convictions were obtained in 14 cases and fines aggregating to Rs. 28/- were imposed, the accused in the other cases were warned and discharged.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OP. INSTITUTE

Examinations In April

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute writes:—

The Central Education Board has fixed the following dates for holding the following Co-operative Examinations to be held in April next.

CO-OPERATIVE CERTIFICATE.

Saturday, 2nd April 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.—"Co-operative Act, Rules and Bye-laws."

Saturday, 2nd April 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.—"Theory & Practice of Co-operation."

CO-OP. DIPLOMA.

Sunday, 3rd April 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.:—1. "Co-operative Credit (i) Agricultural Credit; (ii) Co-operative Banking".

2. "Co-operative Production & Distribution (Urban) (i) Consumers' Co-operation & Co-operative Housing; (ii) Producers' Co-operation."

3. "Co-operative Production & Distribution (Rural) (i) Agricultural Marketing; (ii) Agricultural Non-Credit Organisation."

BANK OFFICERS' DIPLOMA.

Sunday, 3rd April 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.—1. "Co-operative Banking; (i) Banking Law & Practice; (ii) Co-operative Banking: History & Problems.

Monday, 4th April 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.—2. "Banking Accounts & Office Management."

3 p.m. to 6 p.m.—3. "Agriculturral Supply & Marketing."

All application for further particulars should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Central Education Board of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, 9 Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay before the 10th March.

London.—Strange load rumbled over the country highways at dawn on Saturday and finally pulled up at Putney. It was Cambridge crews's boat which owing to difficulty of transport, had to be transported at night by a special police permit. The crew begins the tideway practice to-morrow. Oxford are coming to tideway a week hence.—Reuter's Special.

The Swadeshi Competition

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS

The following is the list of Lucky Prize Winners

Rs. 480 Equally Divided (Rs. 60 Each)

(1) Mrs. Jayagauri Ishwarlal Thakor, C/o. Shankerlal Harilal Thakor, Ghashiram's Pole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.

(2) P. S. Bandre, Esq. Gokuldas Chawl, Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, BOMBAY.

(3) S. P. Arnya, Mg. Director, Vasoodha, Physician, and Chemistic Pharmaceutical Research Asramam, No. 70, James Street, SECUNDERABAD (Dn.).

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(6) Miss P. A. Baliappa, BOMBAY, 4.

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(4) Ishwarlal Shankerlal Thakore, Auditor, Co-operative Societies, AHMEDABAD.

(5) Marband Narayan, Pleader, Parner District, AHMEDNAGAR.

(6) Purshottam Sarma, C/o. Pandit Ramchandra Shastry, 2nd Floor, Sagar Bhuwan 116, Kabutarkhana, Bhuleshwar BOMBAY, 2.

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(9) Dr. B. G. Chikerwe, JALGAON, E. K.

(10) B. A. Shete, M.B.B.S., No. 201, Girgaum Road, BOMBAY. No. 4.

(11) Mrs. Manorama Kotwal, 424, Moti Chowk, POONA 2.

(12) Chandulal Chhajanlal Vaishnav, Gardens Superintendent, Nagarwada, PORBANDER, (Kathiawar).

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(14) Ranchhodlal Dhanjibhai Patel, Calico Mills, Pay Office, Outside Jamalapur, AHMEDABAD

(15) G.S. Weshpande, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, MALKAPUR (Berar).

(16) Harsukhrai Bhagwantrai Kharod Alias Sheth Kuwas Pole Raipur, AHMEDABAD.

(17) Nyalchand V. Sheth, High Court Pleader, VIJAPUR, (North Gujarat).

(18) S. N. Sheth, C/o. K. V. Sheth, Vakil VIJAPUR, (N. Gujarat)

(19) M. K. Narasim Hath, Overseer Shiggaon, Post, Dist. DHARWAR.

(20) Ramaiah, Asstt. Compounder, Vasoodha Physicians & Chemists Co., No. 70, James Street, SECUNDERABAD, (Dn.)

(21) Shankerlal Narbheram Mehta, 102, Khand Bazar, 4th Floor, BOMBAY, No. 2.

(22) Hasmukhlal C. Randelia, B. I. Depot, C/o. The Central Bank of India Ltd., Fort, BOMBAY.

(23) H. S. N. Murte, 21-22 B. I. T. Cottage, G.I.P. Matunga, BOMBAY.

(24) Mrs. Naliniben Kulkarani, C/o. Krishnarao Rayatker, Esq., Dandia Bazar, Jambubet, BARODA.

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(8) Swadeshi is the back-bone of business.

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(15) Swadeshi is an unconquerable fort.

(16) Swadeshi is a great blessing.

(17) Swadeshi is the badge of patriots.

(18) Swadeshi is the support of mill industry.

PROCURING YOUNG GIRL FOR PROSTITUTION

OLD WOMAN CONVICTED.

The case which has been going on since June last before Mr. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, 2nd Court, Mazagaon, came to a close on Thursday. In this case Annesabai, an old woman, was charged under section 6 of the Prostitution Act for procuring a girl for prostitution. On the evidence before him the Magistrate found her guilty, but as she was very old and ill, sentenced her to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 175 or in default three months' further imprisonment.

The case for the prosecution was that information was given to Mr. F. G. Naik, the worker of the Bombay Vigilance Association in May last that an old woman had brought to Bombay two young Mahomedan girls from the Punjab for the purpose of prostitution. The old one was kept in the Alexandra Building on Foras Road and the younger one was kept somewhere outside. the Brothel Area as she was under age and unwilling to carry on prostitution. On further inquiry Mr. Naik found that the information was correct and customers were brought to the Alexandra Building and when the charges were settled they were taken alone to the place where the girl was kept and she was forced to accept them.

Mr. Naik then gave this information to the special Branch and Sub-Inspector Syed raided the place accompanied by Mr. Naik on 7th June. The old woman was arreste and the girl was kept in the Children's Aid Society as she was certified to be only 15 years old. It was revealed in the evidence that the girl was married, was brought from Iraq and was taken to several places in India before she was brought to Bombay.

Second Demand Week!

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9,000 MILES INTO THE JUNGLE FOR THE MOST DARING WILD ANIMAL THRILLS EVER BROUGHT TO THE TALKING SCREEN ! !

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Special Reduced Rates of Admission for Batches of Students for 4 p.m. Matinee only viz., Re. 1; as. 8 and as. 4.

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TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Fox Movietone's Typical Tropical Typhoon of WAR and WOMEN

A DEVIL WITH WOMEN

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VICTOR McLAGLEN

MONA MARIS

HEAR MONA SING AND LAUGH

At the Latest and Cutest MACK SENNETT COMEDY

Also the latest News by Air Mail.

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THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE

DAILY AT 6.30 & 10

INSPIRATION PICTURES & SOL LESSER PRESENT

"the EYES OF THE WORLD"

FROM THE STORY BY HAROLD BELL WRIGHT

HENRY KING PRODUCTION

WITH UNA MERKEL JOHN HOLLAND NANCE O'NEIL

Thrilling to millions as a best selling novel, it is twice as intense as a talking picture.

UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

BOOKING: S. ROSE & CO., OR THEATRE.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes lunched with the President and Committee of the Byculla Club on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Sykes attended the Races in State on Saturday.

H. H. the Begum Regent of Janjira and Miss E. Gibson lunched at Government House Bombay on Sunday.

The District Transportation Officer, Khurda Road, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, wires under date 21st February:—

Owing to heavy rain the line has been breached between Nellimarla and Gujjangivalsa on the east coast section of the Bengal Nagpur Railway. Transhipment will be taken in hand immediately. Through running is expected to be restored within twenty-four hours. —A. P.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1932.

OUTSIDE THE LAW?

The emergency powers which have been placed in the hands of the Executive are, in all conscience, sufficiently drastic without any additional licence being taken by those who have to administer them. The easy and rapid progress of most of the persons charged under the Ordinances from the country to the jails often suggests that the cases are not investigated and tested with the thoroughness essential to a certainty that the accused concerned has been guilty of an offence. But that, we suppose, is inevitable when Magistrates are dealing for the most part with people who are under a vow to abstain from contesting the charges brought against them. The natural result of such a state of affairs—and magistrates would hardly be human if it were not so—is a tendency to deviation from the care and caution which should be exercised on the Bench to ensure that what is done in the name of the law is within the strict letter of the law. In no other way can we account for the blunder—as it appears to us to be—of the Chief Magistrate on Friday last in insisting upon the deposit of security to the extent of three thousand rupees each by the publisher and printer of a local newspaper.

WHAT THE ACT PROVIDES.

The provisions of the Indian (Emergency Powers) Act in this respect are very clear. Section 3 (1) and 7 (1) provide that, when a keeper of a printing press or the publisher of a newspaper makes a declaration, he or she may be required by the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made to deposit, for reasons to be recorded by the Magistrate in writing, security to the maximum extent of one thousand rupees. Sections 3 (3) and 7 (3) provide that whenever it appears to the Local Government that a press or a newspaper which has not previously been required to deposit security, is used for printing matter which contravenes Section 4, the Local Government may by notice in writing to the publisher or the keeper of the press, as the case may be, order him or her to deposit with the magistrate security to the maximum amount of three thousand rupees. It is quiet clear from this that only the Local Government has authority to require from anyone the deposit of a larger amount than one thousand rupees in the case of a newspaper or press that has not been previously required to deposit security. The Magistrate can only require security to be deposited when a new declaration is made before him and then only to the maximum amount of one thousand rupees His duty in the other event begins and ends with being the authority with whom the amount required by the Local Government to be deposited must be deposited.

WHAT HAPPENED IN COURT.

In the case of the "Free Press Journal" the Local Government ordered the deposit under Sections 3 (1) and 7 (1) three thousand rupees each by the printer and publisher respectively. These two persons notified the magistrate on Friday that they had ceased, respectively, to be printer and publisher, and an entirely new individual appeared to make declarations as keeper of the press and publisher. The magistrate called upon him for the deposit of one thousand rupees—the limit of his power—in each case and this was done. According to the report in the "Free Press Journal":

> A few minutes after passing the order, however, the Magistrate recalled Mr. Nadkarni and stated that his attention had just been drawn to the fact that security had been previously demanded by Government in respect of the "Journal" and the Press, which fact made it possible to demand a security of Rs. 3,000 in respect of each declaration.
>
> His Worship then revised his original order, now demanding an aggregate security of Rs. 6,000.

How His Worship was able thus to revise his order we fail to understand. According to our reading of the Act he had no power at all to demand from Mr. Nadkarni any amount larger than one thousand rupees in each case. It may be still open to the Local Government to try and recover three thousand rupees each from the persons who were printer and publisher when the demand for deposit of security was made and to whom the orders must have been individually addressed. But even this is doubtful. There is no authority vested in the magistrate under the Act to take the security ordered by the Local Government to be deposited by one person from any another person appearing to make a new declaration.

No doubt, it was not contemplated by those who drafted the Act or those who amended the original draft, that such an avenue of escape from the deposit of the larger security was provided. But it seems to us that it clearly exists and had Mr. D. N. Nadkarni understood the Act properly, he might have successfully resisted the magistrate's revision of his original order. It is one of the misfortunes of the public, however, and a great advantage to the authorities, that in addition to the large number of people affected by such legislation who are bound as Satyagrahis not to defend or contest but only passively to resist any action taken against them, there are so many others who allow themselves to be victimised because they have not taken the trouble properly to acquaint themselves with the law or do not take the precaution of securing legal advice.

Can We Afford To Wait?

Our suggestion of making a "Clean Slate for Unity" has deeply grieved Mr. M. C. Chagla, but we must take exception to his accusation that the "Chronicle" proposes to "surrender the pass to the enemy". There is no question of surrender to anyone and the enemy is not the Mussalmans who demand separate electorates and other minority safeguards but those who are openly fighting or secretly intriguing to prevent the achievement of Indian Freedom. We do not know what title Mr. Chagla has to speak of Mussalmans who are opposed to the Congress view on this particular question as "the enemy", any more than others would be entitled to regard the school of politics to which he belongs as enemies because they have held aloof all these years from the Congress, co-operated with opponents of the Congress in imposing on the country for a whole decade the scheme of dyarchy which has proved such a lamentable failure and thus hampered and delayed the nation's progress towards freedom. It were better to avoid expressions of this kind which can only lead to futile recriminations

The terms of Dr. Ansari's letter of refusal to Maulana Shaukat Ali only strengthen our regret that he should have thought fit to adopt this attitude. We can see no valid justification for the refusal in the reasons he advances. He tells the Maulana that in "matters political we are poles asunder" but surely that is no argument against making an effort to explore the possibilities of a rapprochement. Mahatma Gandhi might as easily have made the same retort to Lord Irwin when he was invited to enter into discussions. But neither he nor Dr. Ansari then thought that the vast gulf between the Government and the Congress need be a bar to a friendly attempt to arrive at an understanding. Surely if Mahatma Gandhi could sit down to discuss with Lord Irwin then, there is nothing extraordinary or dangerous in the suggestion that Dr. Ansari even now should agree to a discussion with Maulana Shaukat Ali who is a fellow-countryman and a fellow-Mussalman, however great the differences between them.

Nor can we admit that we are making any outrageous suggestion in proposing that, if it is necessary for national unity, a very large concession must be made to the Mussalmans who are definitely tied to the demand for separate electorates. We cannot subscribe to the view of Mr. Chagla, which Dr. Ansari seems unfortunately to share, that the gulf between the Muslim Nationalists and the Mussalmans who follow Maulana Shaukat Ali on these questions can never be bridged. Mr. Chagla says, "we can never cross over" but is willing to throw a bridge for Maulana Shaukat Ali to come over to his side. It does not seem feasible to him, apparently, that they might meet half-way. But nobody wants him and his fellow Nationalist Muslims to cross the bridge or to sacrifice their convictions. It is only suggested that it is better for the sake of national unity to accept an unpleasant alternative for a fixed temporary period. Mr. Chagla thinks it is better to wait for some indefinite "day" when the advocates of separate electorates will have been converted to the nationalist stand-point. That may not seem a difficult proposition to those, like Mr. Chagla, who have always been content to pursue a very leisurely path towards the goal of complete Swaraj, but we suggest that the country should not be asked to wait until this indefinite hope is consummated, while the gulf between the Congress and the vast majority of Mussalmans is being widened every day.

DOING ITS DUTY

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber is to be congratulated on the decision, though much belated, to hold a meeting of the City merchants to protest against the Ordinances. Continued failure to hold such a meeting would have been a deep humiliation to a respected institution and through that institution to the whole mercantile community in Bombay. It is also gratifying, that the resolutions to be moved at the proposed meeting will be precisely those which the Chamber originally drafted and will not be in any way attenuated.

The principal resolution condemns the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi and the promulgation of Ordinances "of so drastic a character as to stifle all legitimate activity and to place the liberty of every citizen at the absolute discretion of the Executive and to cause serious disturbance to the trade and industry of the country in general and of this City in particular, intensifying the already wide-spread economic distress". The resolution further declares that the only solution of the Indian problem lies "in the immediate and unconditional release of all imprisoned under the recent repressive measures and the prompt inauguration of a Constitution acceptable to the country." Another important resolution exhorts "every citizen to support Indian industry and enterprise and use Swadeshi Goods."

These resolutions are, indeed, the minimum that is expected of any self-respecting institution with a stake in the country. Similar and even stronger resolutions have been adopted by various responsible institutions all over the country, including the Liberals, who cannot be accused of any sympathy for extremism. Besides, the very resolutions in question have appeared in various papers in this Presidency without raising any protest from even the Bombay Moderates. We trust, therefore, that hereafter at least there will be no nervousness among the members of the Merchants' Chamber with regard to the resolutions.

It is true that Government have vaguely disapproved of the Chamber's proposed resolutions. But Government cannot be expected to approve of resolutions condemning their own policy. It would, no doubt, always be the view of Government in such a case that it is "wholly undesirable that public bodies especially of a commercial character should pass resolutions condemning Government policy, but it is preposterous to be told that such resolutions are undesirable as liable "to create in the mind of the general public, an impression that the body passing the resolution is associating itself with a movement subversive of Government". It would, no doubt, be convenient for Government to have their policy and actions silently acquiesced in, but Indian merchants cannot be expected to look on quietly when repression is working havoc in the country's trade and industry. Apart from any other consideration the main issue before the Chamber is whether it is prepared to safeguard its elementary constitutional right to protest against certain action of Government that it holds, rightly or wrongly, will jeopardise the country's economic interests. And we are glad that, though after undue hesitation, the Chamber has decided not to shirk its duty in the matter.

"POSTERITY WILL NEVER FORGIVE US"

Better To Postpone Swaraj Says M. C. Chagla Than Have A Patched Up Truce.

Mr. M. C. Chagla expresses his grief at the suggestion that Nationalist Muslims should give way on the questions of Separate Electorate and declares that it would be better to wait han to have a patched up truce. "We can never cross over to the other side" is his slogan.

(BY M. C. CHAGLA.)

I felt deep grief at seeing the "Bombay Chronicle", which has carried on a strenuous and insistent struggle in the cause of Nationalism, surrendering the pass to the enemy. I use the term "surrender" in no ignoble sense. For I appreciate the motive which has led the "Chronicle" to adopt this attitude—the necessity for closing our ranks and achieving national unity immediately. But surrender it all the same is,—and its repercussions will be felt all over the country, and it will, I am afraid, deal a severe blow to all those who, not withstanding threats or blandishments have all along refused to bend their knee before the communal altar.

I think it is absolutely necessary that the case for Joint Electorates from the point of view of the Nationalist, must be once more clearly and emphatically stated, and the position made clear why we have so persistently refused to yield on this issue.

HARM TO MUSSALMANS.

Conceding Separate Electorates to the Mussalmans is not a question of generosity on the part of the majority community, nor is it simply a question of abstract principle, to which the students of the theory of democratic government are wedded. We honestly feel that it will do irreparable harm to the Mussalmans themselves. How can we, if we are true Mussalmans and have the interest of our community at heart, ask our co-religionists to commit what is nothing short of political suicide? If it was merely a question of some concession that the Hindus might make to Muslim susceptibilities, we should have been the first to press the former to do so in the larger interest of our country. If Mr. Shaukat Ali would accept Joint Electorates we should go all the way with him to induce the Hindus to satisfy the other Muslim Demands in as generous a spirit as possible.

We are being asked to accept Separate Electorates in order finally to bury the hatchet and to bring about communal unity. But we are convinced, profoundly convinced, that so long as Separate Electorates continue, far from burying the hatchet they will go on sowing fresh seeds of evergrowing discord.

BETTER TO WAIT.

The instance of Tilak is held up before us. I know the Lucknow Pact was a great patriotic gesture on the part of Tilak and other Hindu leaders. But history has proved that with the best of intentions they were misguided. They left us a terrible legacy of rampant communalism. If they had been firm and held out for Joint Electorates perhaps history would have taken quite a different turn. Let us not repeat that terrible mistake. "Peace at any price" is a slogan that can be carried too far.

I would rather postpone the great day than have an immediate patched up truce which would keep the embers smouldering to burst up into a flame which would be never extinguished.

A WIDE GULF.

We are told that the only difference between Mr. Shaukat Ali and the Nationalist Muslims is Joint Electorates. It is a misnomer to call it a difference. It is a wide gulf. On the one side are people who visualise a great and a united nation. On the other those who can only see a conglomeration of separate and distinct communal and political entities living in a country which has only a geographical unity.

We can never cross over to the other side. We have thrown accross bridge after bridge for Maulana Shaukat Ali and his party to come over to our side.

THE MOSLEM MASSES.

We are further told that we have no following and that the bulk of the Mussalmans are Shaukat Ali. I think that our strength is being grossly underestimated. I have witnessed the great rally that the Muslim Nationalist Party received when they recently toured the districts. Dr. Ansari can also bear testimony to the enthusiastic response he got when he went in triumphant progress to Bengal. A considerable—much more considerable than many people imagine—Muslim opinion is with us. But unfortunately it has not been made sufficiently vocal.

Then the youth of the country is unmistakably with us. But even if we were in a hopeless minority I would still have patience and persevere, because ours is a true and a just cause and it must ultimately succeed. Many a cause has started with its exponents being persecuted and driven in the wilderness but truth has at length prevailed—and th delay and the suffering have not been in vain.

By agreeing to Shaukat Ali's terms we will not only be selling our own convictions but bartering away the destinies of future generations and posterity will never forgive us this great and abject betrayal.

Notes of the Day

Absurd Argument.

Some allegations of ill-treatment by the police of certain prisoners while they were in police custody having appeared in the "Hindu" of the 9th and 10th February, the Madras Government issued a communique on the 16th roundly denying the allegations. But the communique is not calculated either to allay public suspicions or to enhance the reputation of the officials concerned for fairness and justice. The Government's argument is that because the prisoners complained not at once but two days after the alleged ill-treatment, the complaint must have been "concocted as a form of propaganda in support of the present campaign of vituperation of the police which is now the chief weapon of the Civil Disobedience Party." This argument is at least as unconvincing as it would be to say that Government's repudiation must have been concocted, because it appeared about a week after the publication of the complaint.

Welcome Assurance.

As regards the condemnation of police methods in Madras, it is no longer the "Civil Disobedience Party" alone that condemns their methods. Other parties in the local Legislature, including an ex-Minister, have by now joined in the condemnation. And the ill-treatment of Dr. Paton is not the first, nor the last, nor the worst of its kind. "All police officers are aware," says the communique in question, "of the consequences of ill-treatment of prisoners in custody and the Government are confident that no responsible officer would for a moment countenance so serious a breach of duty." In view of disquieting reports of ill-treatment continuing to come from Madras, the Government seem to be too confident. However, it is something to be assured that ill-treatment of prisoners in police custody is acknowleged by Government to be a serious breach of duty even when it required continuous agitation, supported by leaders of public opinion in the Southern Presidency, whatever their political complexion, to elicit that assurance.

"Cheap Martyrdom."

It is interesting to learn that Dr. M. K. Dixit did not apologise to Government for accommodating his relative Dr. Sumant Mehta in his house but only made a statement that "Dr. Menta was not harboured by him, "with a view to hide him from the police." But having been required by the Deputy Superintendent not to repeat the offence of harbouring Congress leaders, he added the following to the statement: "Even in future I shall not harbour anybody with a view to hide him from the police or assist such people in any way from evading law in any way." Opinions must differ on the propriety of demanding and giving such an undertaking. Dr. Dixit was quite right when he said in the Legislative Council amidst laughter that if he had not given that undertaking he would not have been in the Council that day. But does this argument prove the propriety of giving the undertaking? Dr. Dixit is also reported to have said that he could have earned some "cheap martyrdom" if he had not given the undertaking. Even cheap martyrdom is better than a cheap sneer. Dr. Dixit knows well that martyrdom is not very cheap in these days.

An Urgent Appeal.

Wholeheartedly we endorse the appeal made by the Secretary, Hindu Widows' Home Association, for urgent financial relief to the Association and also to the Women's University, both well-known institutions founded by Prof. D. K. Karve. It is distressing to learn that the Widows' Home has had to curtail its sphere of relief for lack of funds and that Prof. Karve has had to go about at the age of 74 collecting funds in distant places like Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and South Africa to place the institutions on a sound financial basis. He is expected to return home from his African tour about the middle of March next. We earnestly hope his numerous friends and admirers in the country and all those interested in women's education will greet him not merely with good wishes but also ample funds for both the above institutions to which he has dedicated his life.

FLOODING ENGLISH LIVES WITH SUNSHINE

(BY MAIL.)

London.—After many years of solitary meditation among the Himalayas an Indian monk, poet and philosopher came to London to give "the ancient spiritual message of India" to the English people. Saddened by the sight of many unhappy faces of those who appear to him to be "spiritually bankrupt" he hopes to impart sunshine to the troubled minds. He is Sri Purohit Swami and he proposes to establish an "Ashram" in this country and also write an autobiography.

Discussing the plans with a representative of "The Daily Herald' the Swami said, "I have renounced everything in this world. I have lived in a Himalayan forest in the midst of ferocious animals and practised penance, spent many years in deep meditation, just living on fruits from trees. I want to flood your people's lives with sunshine."

MILLIONAIRE'S GRANDSON.

The Swami is said to be the grandson of a millionaire, who years ago gave up all worldly possessions and even his name to devote his life to spiritual exercise.

One of his followers is Miss Gywneth Foden, the beautiful daughter of an Indian Army General who is stated to be the only white woman ever allowed to dance at a service in a sacred Hindu temple. Telling the story of her conversion to the new paper, "People", Miss Foden said that it occurred while she was standing on the banks of a river near Delhi, where she met the "naked dust covered Indian Sadhu". Together they sat by the roadside talking of life and religion. The Sadhu revealed that he was a graduate of the Oxford University and declared he and Miss Foden would meet again on the river banks years hence. Miss Foden added. "That talk revolutionised my life".

Tipsy-Cake

"The Statesman" which has become infuriated over the Home Member's claim that the Press has no privilege in reporting Assembly and Council proceedings, makes out a strong plea

"for enacting a statute giving the Press in India the same rights and the same protection that it enjoys under the English Common Law."

* * *

We can wait for that till we get Swaraj. What we should like, in the meanwhile, is an order of the Bengal Government

"Placing 'The Statesman' under the same disabilities and restrictions as those at present imposed on the Indian Press in Bengal under the Ordinances."

* * *

The other day "The Statesman" declared that an Editor's task would become impossible if he had to scrutinise every line of the Assembly Proceedings to see whether anything came under the ordinary law or the Ordinances. The Editors of Indian papers in Calcutta are spared this sort of trouble. The experts in the Secretariat do the scrutinising for them.

* * *

More than that, they choose the types for the headlines and give orders for the display of news, as well as the suppression of news. Why should the Editor of "The Statesman" not enjoy all this official assistance? He does'nt seem to realise the extent to which he is deprived of the privileges and pleasures enjoyed by his Indian confreres.

* * *

Mr. Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade, has fixed the figure of India's gold contribution to England in her hour of need. He says £500,000,000 worth of gold is now being produced in India for the relief of gold stocks in England and adds, "We ought to be proud of the fact." "Proud", you will note, not grateful!

* * *

And some poor boobs in India entertain the delusion that the British Cabinet will one day voluntarily relax its grip on India's exchange and currency. Not as long as the gold lasts!

* * *

Yesterday the "Free Press Journal informed its readers on page 3, that a heading appearing on page 9, column 7.,

"Volunteers Left Dead At Night In Hilly Tract"

was wrong and what was intended to be said was

"Volunteers Left At Dead Of Night In Hilly Tract."

"The error", it said "is extremely regrettable."

* * *

We quite agree. But on turning to page 9 column 7, we find the heading reads:

VOLUNTEERS LEFT IN HILLY TRACT

which provides us with yet a third alternative.

* * *

Now, the question is: Did the Volunteers leave their dead in the hilly tract at night; did they leave the hilly tract at dead of night; or were they left themselves in the hilly tract? What ever way it was, it certainly seems most regretable.

* * *

Bori Bunder with its army of financial experts continues to make some strange blunders. Last week it made a mistake of five crores in figures of securities in the Currency Accounts. In the current week it relies on its own mistaken figure of the previous week to announce an increase of six crores instead of one crore.

* * *

In these days when deficits of crores all over the place have become a monotonous tale, an increase of a few crores in any returns issued by Government ought to excite the attention and suspicion of experts. Besides they ought to be good at "figures" at Bori Bunder, seeing they are running a competition for good figures—but that, of course, is for the opposite sex.

* * *

The varieties of headgear which excited the admiration of the "Times" reporter in the Council Chamber would be a revelation to Mr. Winston Churchil. A "Chronicle" representative who was sent to investigate the phenomenon, counted no less than twenty different kinds of head-covering, excluding one member who, he alleges, was wearing a wig and another who had covered his head with a handkerchief for the purpose of taking a nap.

* * *

It is generally conceded, however, that the palm should go first, to Sir Frederick Sykes, who troduced a rabbit from his hat, and, second, to the Finance Member who keeps a whole bag of tricks in his "pagri".

WHEN DE VALERA BECOMES PRESIDENT

He Will Abolish Oath Of Allegiance And Withhold £3,000,000 Payment To England

WILL STRIVE TO RE-UNITE NORTH AND SOUTH IRELAND PEACEFULLY

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The abolition of the oath of allegiance from the Constitution of the Irish Free State and the withholding of the annual payment of three million sterling to England in respect of land annuities, was the policy outlined by Mr. De Valera, interviewed by Reuter, with regard to what he proposed to do, if he succeeded Cosgrave as President of the Free State Executive Council.

NO LONGER A BELIEVER IN FORCE.

He added that his party would avail themselves of any opportunities of peacefully re-uniting the North and South Ireland. "Force was out of question."

REPRESENTATION AT OTTAWA CONFERENCE.

It was too early to say definitely if he intended the Free State to be represented at Ottawa, but he was quite prepared to negotiate trade agreements with England.—Reuter.

JAPANESE SHELLS CREATE BLAZING INFERNO IN SHAGHAI

(Continued from page 1).

tematic air-attack. Then infantry advancing in perfect discipline stormed a village and gained footing after a fiercest hand-to-hand fighting.

BRITISH CABINET ON THE ALERT

LONDON, February 20.

Rugby.—In view of the critical situation in Shanghai members of Cabinet Committee are keeping in close touch with the developments. The Foreign Secretary and other delegates to the Disarmament Conference who were due to return to Geneva will for the present, in the circumstances, remain at their posts in London.—B.O.W.

Terms Of Japanese Ultimatum

LONDON, February 20.

Rugby.—It is understood that the terms of the Japanese ultimatum demanded evacuation of the Chinese positions by stages, and stipulated that the first stage must be completed to-day by seven p.m. (Local time).

Press reports state that the Chinese still occupied their positions in Chapei at 7-30 a.m. and that the Japanese forces then began moving into position preparatory to attack. This was preceded by a despatch of letter from the Japanese Consul General to the Mayor of Shanghai in which it was stated that the Japanese had no intention of endangering innocent civilians, and requesting that as a precautionary measure, Chinese Civilians should be concentrated in the safety zone.

General Uyedo repeated assurances that scope of military operations would not unnecessarily be enlarged, and that no measures would be taken to present danger to the International Settlement.—B.O.W.

Appeal To Japan To Avoid Catastrophe

LONDON, February 20.

Rugby.—A meeting of the League of Nations Council at Geneva last night lasted for three hours and decided to appeal to Japan to delay giving effect to her ultimatum and avoid a catastrophe and to call a meeting of the Assembly of League for March 3. Following the statements by the Chinese and Japanese delegates, the President of the Council, Monsieur Paul Soncour made an appeal to Japan, and urged that if Japan would contemplate an ultimate settlement by the establishment of a neutral zone she should now agree to some such arrangement, and thus avert a catastrophe. He expressed the hope that representatives of Neutral Powers might continue their efforts to avert hostilities. Having recalled the reasons for the Council's appeal to Japan, a few days ago, the President stated that he still saw hope in the Japanese delegates' statement—made at a moment when the ultimatum was about to expire—that Japan would respect Article ten of the League Covenant.

A SUPPORT TO THE APPEAL.

Lord Londonderry, British representative on the Council, in associating himself with the appeal said that it was impossible to exaggerate the gravity of the situation. Although a few hours existed before the opposing forces might be engaged in a life and death struggle, the representatives of Great Britain in the Far East were not relaxing their efforts to avert hostilities.

TOKYO RECEIVES APPEAL.

Tokiyo reports that the appeal of Japan, which was made at the League of Nations Council meeting last night at Geneva have been received. Reply to the urgent request which the President of Council, M. Paul Boncour made for delay in Shanghai operations will be sent to-morrow. It is understood that a general statement of the Japanese viewpoint will be incorporated in the reply.—B.O.W.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY'S MOVE

LONDON, February 20.

Rugby.—Fifty-five States, members of the League of Nations, have been invited to send delegations to the extraordinary League Assembly meeting which has been summoned to meet at Geneva on March 3 to consider the Far Eastern situation, which has been referred to the Assembly by Council under Paragraph 9 of Article 15 of the Covenant.—B.O.W.

WILL HISTORY REPEAT IN FAR EAST ?

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Berlin—A parallel between the Sino-Japanese dispute and the 100 years' war between England and France which resulted in the latter becoming a united nation against the invader, and recovering all her lost territory is drawn by "Boersen Zeitung", which expresses the opinion that a similar development is possible in the Far East, and so the struggle will not be ended with the Japanese occupation of Shanghai. The paper adds that the United States is playing the waiting game and will not intervene until Japan has been weakened through prolonged conflict with the Chinese giant.

The "Ossischa Zeitung" which is the only other paper to comment editorially agrees that the Japanese victory in Shanghai will not mean the end of war but rather increase the tension.—Reuter's Special.

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RAILWAYMEN'S PROTEST DAY

"There Is No Need For Retrenchment"

According to the instructions of the All-India Railwaaymen's Federation to observe the Railwayman's Protest Day, a meeting of the Railway Workers was held under the auspices of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Employees' Union on Friday evening at Lower Parel under the Presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta the President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and the Union. Many prominent Railway workers addressed the meeting.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved a resolution condemning the campaign of retrenchment, short time and wage-cut and calling upon the Railway Board to abandon their policy failing which an effective line of action should be taken by the Railwaymen's Federation.

Mr. Mehta Said:—

"The income of the Railway has dwindled down and may continue owing to the present Trade depression, but that does not justify the proposed retrenchment. There is no need for retrenchment. There are other means of meeting the situation if at all necessary by curtailing some unnecessary expenditure. Even from the published accounts and facts I can boldly say that the Railway Board has no necessity of retrenching the workers. Leaving aside the other methods of making up the so-called deficiency I ask the Board why they are not protesting against the big payment they have to make to the Government. If the Board save this money they will not have any necessity of retrenching the workers. But I say that they have not the courage nor the will to do it. They only know the path of crushing the poor workers. A reserve of forty crores is lying idle with them which is in fact the earnings of the workers and can make good the loss. Again there is a big depreciation Fund where they have reserved more than necessary amount by reserving two where one was necessary. The work of new Constructions should be done by issuing new loans as is done elsewhere and not from the past earnings. Again there are seven thousand highly paid officers whose total salaries per year comes to about six crores. Let the Board find in retrenching some of them and considerably reducing their scale of salary. If we calculate and scrutinise the present retrenchment it comes to four per cent to the Officers and forty per cent to the workers. In comparison with other countries the Railway fares in this country are more and the wages of labour are very low, when compared to the standard of life. Hence the Railway makes the double profit. Hence no necessity of retrenchment and wage-cut. I say that they have made no loss and they have sufficient reserves."

The meeting terminated at a late hour.

3303 PERSONS JAILED IN U. P.

Ordinances At Work In The Province

LUCKNOW Feb. 21

According to official account there were 283 convictions under the Ordinances and 547 under the ordinary law in United Provinces during the past week. The total convictions to date is 3,303 and the total number of releases on tendering apology is 905.

The situation is normal in the majority of districts and rent and revenue collections continue steadily, if slowly. Improvement is also noticed in Allahabad district where convictions are still considerable and where, according to authorities, counter-propaganda is being vigorously carried on.—A. P.

JODHPUR CONVICTION

For Defying Magistrate's Order

(From Our Correspondent.)

JODHPUR, Feb. 20.

Mr. Chhagan Raj Chopasniwala has been sentenced one month's S. I. and Rs. 50|- fine or in default one month more under Section 188 M.P.C. for defying the order of the City Magistrate not to call a public meeting.

The notice under Section 144 M. P. C. were served upon Messrs. Narsingh Das and Jai Narain.

House-Breaking Expert At Eight !

Stated by the chief constable to be the cleverest child pickpocket and shopbreaker in England, a boy aged eight was, at Ramsgate, Kent, sent to an industrial home until he is 16.

It was also stated of him that he made a practice of getting drunk on the dregs from beer glasses at a dance hall.

With two older boys he was charged with breaking into a factory.

This is what Chief Constable Butler said of the eightiyear-old boy:

Never in the whole annals of this borough has there been one of such tender age who is such an expert shop-breaker, housebreaker, till-thief, pickpocket and shop-lifter.

CHESS WIZARD'S LATEST FEAT

Dr. Alekhine To Play 300 Persons Simultaneously

A DISPLAY TO HELP FRENCH DISABLED SOLDIERS

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Paris.—Arrangements have been completed for Doctor Alekhine, the world Chess Champion, to play 300 persons simultaneously in groups of five at 60 tables on the 28th February. During the contest Alekhine will walk four miles. The display is being organised to help the French disabled soldiers. Never before has the Chess Master been confronted with so many opponents.

ANNUAL FLYING GYMKHANA

Countess Of Willingdon Gives Away Prizes

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

The Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon were present and the Countess of Willingdon gave away trophies, cups, prizes, etc. to the winners in the annual Flying Gymkhana held at Safdarjung aerodrome. Thousands of spectators witnessed various events which included formation, flying, aerobatics, balloon bursting and crazy flying.

Sir John Thompson referred to the practical interest of Their Excellencies in flying and allude to the "epoch making" flight of Her Excellency from Delhi to Calcutta in a machine piloted by a Delhi pilot. She it was who heralded the day when the great White Railway Train known for many decades would be no more.

Dr. Sproul of the Punjab Flying Club, the winner of the Challenge Trophy, Mr. Wingfield of Bombay and Mr. Chandriani of the Bombay Flying Club as well as other recipients of the cups and prizes were cheered.

JODHPUR MAHARAJA'S GIFT.

Sir John Thompson announced the presentation by the Maharaja of Jodhpur to the Delhi Flying Club where His Highness first learned to fly, an aeroplane which has named after the distinguished "Umed of Jodhpur". Joy-rides were given till dust.

Mr. Tymms, Director of Civil Aviation, addressing the conference of representatives of Flying Clubs and those of Aero Club of India and Burma said that Government must in future insist on at least 50 per cent. of the members of the Managing Committee of a subsidised Club to be active flying members.—A. P.

NIZAM ENTERTAINS THE VICEROY.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21

The Nizam of Hyderabad entertained the Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon at a banquet when 80 guests were present.—A. P.

Calcutta.—Biswesswar Mukherjee, student of the Jadabpur Engineering College, who was arrested in connection with the Senate Hall outrage, wasdischarged to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.—A.P.

INDIAN TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

Queries For Geneva Delegates

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will the Workers' delegates and advisers who had been to Geneva to represent India in the previous years and the delegates are nominated for this year answer the following questions, thro this Daily for the benefit of those who are interested in the Trade Union Movement in the country:—

1. What is your opinion with regard to the Trade Union Movement in India? In what ways does it differ from what you saw in the West?
2. Do you think that Trade Unionism as conceived by the Westerners is adaptable in this country? If not, what changes do you suggest?
3. What is your conception of Genuine Trade Unionism?
4. What do you think is the root cause of the present schism in the Trade Union Camp? Do you see any hope of bringing all the parties on a common platform? If so, how?
5. What should be the attitude of organised labour towards the present struggle for Swaraj?
6. What is your advice to the Railwaymen in this hour of their distress—demotions, short-time working and retrenchment?—Yours, etc.,

A WORKER.

"IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST"

Mr. Horniman Contests G. I. P. Claim For Excess Fare

On the ground that his client was contesting the case in the public interest and that it would involve difficult points of law, Mr. M. K. Azad, Bar-at-Law, applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday, for transfer of a case brought against Mr. B. G. Horniman by the G. I. P. Railway Company claiming Rs. 48-11, being difference between first and second class fares from Bombay to Delhi and excess penalty for a journey in July last.

The case came on for hearing earlier in the day before the Honorary Magistrate's bench, when Mr. Horniman applied for a postponement as his counsel intended to make the application for transfer to the Chief Presidency Magistrate's file.

Mr. Behare, on behalf of the Railway Company, objected and enquired what were the grounds for the application.

Mr. Horniman: The law is that I am not bound to state the grounds here and that the Court is bound to grant the application.

The Honorary Magistrate granted the application for postponement and subsequently the Chief Presidency Magistrate ordered notice to be issued to the other side and fixed March 11 for hearing the application for transfer.

"ASSOCIATED PRESS" IN TROUBLE

Alleged Prejudicial Report

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 18.

Mr. S. K. Venkatarangam, a local Advocate, moved Mr. R. Balasubrahmanya Iyer, First Class Magistrate, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, to initiate proceedings of contempt against the Associated Press Agency, Bangalore, and the publishers of a report sent to the agency on the 13th inst. regarding the arrest of one Mr. Narayanswami Naidu of Shoolai, Bangalore Cantonement.

"PREJUDICIAL REPORT"?

Counsel took exception to the opening para in the report which said that Mr. Naidu was alleged to be an important means of communication between the different groups engaged in general direciton of Congress propaganda and that he was well dressed in imported clothes. Counsel submitted that the message assumed a state of facts of which he was himself ignorant, and at a time when the police were yet investigating and the matter had not reached the stage for the Court to take cognizance of any offence against him.

"NO RIGHT TO PUBLISH".

The Press, he said, had no right to publish a matter which was yet in the progess of being thrashed out by the police. As in the usual course, the accused had to be produced before the Court, the news was calculated to prejudice the accused and hamper the administration of justice.

The court reserved orders till to-morrow and in the meantime directed the counsel for the petitioner to furnish the address of the correspondent concerned.

CITY NOTES

CONTINUING EXODUS OF GOLD

GOVERNMENT'S INDIRECT STIMULUS TO THE EXPORT

BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

The rupee is worth 11 as. 4.9 ps gold or 12.85 pence to-day.

It appears that the Government of India are indirectly financing the export of gold from this country. In ordinary circumstances, as the best buyers of sterling on the market, they would be able to dictate their price and the banks would have to follow. The result would be that they would secure the intermediate rate between the banks' selling and buying rates. To-day, and for the past two weeks, the selling rate was 1-6 1|8 and the buying rate was 1-6 3|16 and the Government were entitled to get 1-6 5|32 for their tenders. As a matter of fact they got only at 1-6 1|8 and barely £25,000 at the higher reasonable rate.

TENDERNESS TOWARDS EXCHANGE BANKS.

In the case of Treasury Bills, the Government said "no" to higher rates but for sterling they seem prepared to accept the position of the ordinary buyers in the open market. The reason is that the banks will not sell sterling, unless gold is shipped and gold cannot be got without paying higher prices. The lower rate is thus a premium which the Government pay to these banks for sending out gold to London to help the British Government to accumulate gold balances to repay the £80 millions due by it in August next.

LOWER BANK RATE EXPLAINED.

This lends colour to the view widely held that our bank rate has been lowered in order to help the banks to borrow from the Imperial Bank or the public at the lower rate. This is another advantage which has made it possible for the banks to go in for gold exports.

HOW DEALERS ARE SHUT OUT.

To-day the dealers in our market would be out of the business even if they wanted it. The price at which they could export gold at a profit would be Rs. 29-4, but the banks have paid as much as Rs. 29-5-6 for it and still they can make a profit. They have several advantages which make this feasible. The dealer would have to sell the sterling at the banks' buying rate of 1-6 3|16 while the banks are able to sell to the Government at 1-6 1|8. The second item is the rate of interest on the money used which is 8 per cent for the dealers and about 4-1|4 per cent for the banks. The third factor is that the banks obtain a rebate on the freight from the shipping companies which amounts to about 30 per cent. The fourth factor is that the banks pay for the gold on the day of shipment whereas the dealer might have to pay for it earlier.

WHY 'ANCHOR LINE' BOATS.

It was noticed that last week some of the earlier shipments went S. S. "Britannia" of the Anchor Line though it could reach Liverpool and then London only a couple of days later than S. S. "Chitral" of the P. and O. Line. This week, some loading has been done on the "Tuscania" leaving on the 25th. in preference to the "Viceroy of India" leaving on the 20th. which would make a difference of one week in arriving in London. The reason is that the P. and O. charge 3|4 per cent as freight while the Anchor Line are prepared to take it at 1|2 per cent. The loss of interest even at 8 per cent one week is about .17 per cent while the saving on freight is .25 per cent.

THE LIMIT REACHED.

The Government have reached the limit of Rs. 12 crores for the expansion of emergency currency. Rs. 3-1|2 crores have been issued against trade bills and Rs. 8-1|2 crores against securities bought from the Imperial Bank. This is according to the Currency return of the 15th instant and still there is no talk of the Government trying to legalise the "Ordinance". Does it not look as if they will explain that the limit of Rs. 12 crores applies only to expansion against trade bills and not to inflation by the Government?

EXPANSION OF CURRENCY.

The currency return shows that while note circulation has gone down by Rs. 36-1|2 lakhs, Rs. 4,65 lakhs of silver coins have gone into circulation, so that there has been a net expansion of currency by about Rs. 1,30 lakhs. The total expansion since last September thus amounts to Rs. 54 crores, of which only Rs. 3-1|2 crores is against trade bills and even this has been necessitated by Government policy and has nothing to do with trade demand.

ELECTRICITY SURCHARGE.

The Bombay Government's Finance Member is expected to ask the Governor to certify the new taxation if the Council has the nerve to throw it out, though some are inclined to think that the electricity surcharge may be omitted. The moffusil view is that while kerosene has been subjected to the sur-taxes and surcharges, the town dweller with his cleaner power-lights wants to be free. But then it must be remembered that kerosene has not gone up in price as a result of the surcharges and the cost to the consumer is the same.

WILL POWER COMPANIES FOLLOW?

It would be a good thing if power companies and distributors would do the same thing and absorb the surcharge if it is imposed. They can at least be sure that existing consumption will not fall and this is better than passing on the tax and losing business. This is the least that the distributors can do, seeing that they sell energy at eight to twelve times the cost.

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DR. R. P. PARANJPYE'S TRIBUTE

The following are extracts from the address delivered by Dr. R. P. Paranjpye in connection with the 17th "Goknale Day" celebration on the 19th inst at Poona:

It is now full seventeen years since Gokhale passed away and to those who knew, admired and loved him when living the sense of the loss is still as fresh as ever. Necessarily by the course of nature the number of such persons inevitably goes on decreasing but to students of contemporary Indian history a knowledge of his life work is an ennobling inspiration and to Indian nationalists a strong beacon light.

HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH GOKHALE.

My own acquaintance with Gokhale dates from 1892 when I joined the Fergusson College as a student in the Previous Class and continued with ever increasing admiration to the day of his death. One of my most cherished memories is of the visits I paid to him in the office of the Sarvajanik Sabha where as its Secretary he was to be found in the mornings, when he used to ask me to take to him my composition exercises for comment and correction. Once I remember he asked me to read Bagehot's essay on Waverley Novels, for I had to study Bride of Lammermoor in that year, and make an abstract of it. When I decided to take the B.Sc. course after passing the Previous Examination, he was rather disappointed but advised me to keep up my reading of English Literature.

AT POONA CONGRESS.

Another occasion I specially remember was when we went to him when very busy as Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Poona Congress, to help us to grant an address on behalf of Poona students to Surendra Nath Banerjee, the President of that Congress. Then again I re-call his taking me to Ferdunji Dasur and to Ranade in view of my application for the Government of India Scholarship. When he was in England to give evidence before the Welby Commission in 1897 I used to meet him very frequently and take down to his dictation the notes of his written evidence for he was ill in bed with an accident which he met with in the sleeping car on his way from Paris.

AS POLITICIAN.

In the College he taught at various times the subjects of Mathematics, English, History and Economics. In the teaching of the last two, he was specially interesting as he often used to discuss current questions of Indian politics and economics. One lecture he devoted entirely to Ireland's long contest for Home Rule though he did not live long enough to see the conclusion of the long drawn-out drama of Irish History in the establishment of the Irish Free State. He died when the great war was only a few months old. The face of the world has been completely changed since his time and one can only speculate on what his intelectual and political reactions would have been to the new world which the war created. He was intellectually drawn to the Socialist view of looking at questions but one would be cautious in expressing an opinion as to how he would have viewed the great Russian experiment in Marxism.

NOT AMONG N. C. O'S!

What would have been Gokhale's line of conduct during the last 12 years of Indian history? This is a question of fascinating interest and the answers to it would depend to a certain extent on the answerer's mentality. But after trying to suppress this mentality as much as possible I feel that Gokhale would not have been among the ranks of his advocates of non-co-operation or civil disobedience, in spite of the fact that some words of his are often quoted to justify non-payment of taxes as constitutional method. Leaving aside for a moment the by-no-means negligible possibility that Gandhi might have been influenced by his master Gokhale to discard his African weapon of passive resistance as entirely inapplicable to the conditions of India. I think it tolerably certain that Gokhale would have welcomed the advance made in the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms though he would have been equally bold in pointing out its defects. He would have tried to work those reforms to their fullest and would either have accepted a portfolio—preferably of finance—in the Government of India or would have been the leader of the opposition in the Assembly and used that position to improve the various measures brought forward by Government.

A PEACE MAKER.

Another important role which Gokhale would have played is that of a same mediator in intercommunal disputes. There was no Hindu leader who was so acceptable to the Muslims and other communities as he. His personal relations with H. H. the Aga Khan were very cordial and his last political will and testament was handed over to him though it was published only when it was quite out of date. He received rousing welcome from Muslim gatherings at Aligarh and other centres in Northern India during a tour he made a year or two before his death. The Hindu-Muslim question would have been solved at a small round table at which Gokhale and the Aga Khan would have been prominent and the extreme advocates on either side conspicuous by their absence. His sympathy with the Depressed Classes was well known and a speech of his on the subject will repay perusal even now.

HIS CONCEPTION OF DEMOCRACY.

He was too good a student of politics not to see that no Government can ever satisfy the demands of every section of the people, that several of these demands mean the invasion of the legitimate rights of other sections, that even democratic self-government implies Government by a majority counting the existence of one or more minorities, that the theoretical rights of a majority are conditioned by the tacit acquiesence of at least important minorities, that even small minorities, if prepared to carry things to extremes, can make government difficult if not impossible and that the most successful popular Governments are those in which all parties are fundamentally in agreement about the basic principles of Government and have confidence in the good intentions of one another but differ only as regards detailed measures. He wanted India to be a successful democracy in this sense and was therefore ever ready to conciliate minorities and gain their confidence. To achieve his ideal he knew that difficulties must be faced, that unpopular measures must occasionally be taken and that leaders must be prepared not for a continuous popularity but for occasional execrations and abuse.

MODERATE CRITIC.

Such are some of the aspects of Gokhale's work as a true leader and patriot. The circumstances of his time did not allow him to exercise any important administrative position in which everybody has at times to take unpopular decisions. He could only criticise and such a situation uncorrected by any sense of the possibility of having to shoulder responsibility is fatally apt to lead to unmeasured flow of words. But though Gokhale had the supreme gift of words he never lost his balance and his words always bore the stamp of responsibility. He criticised moderately and therefore all the more effectively.

One of the most important activities of Gokhale was in respect of the conditions of Indian overseas. He was drawn to this question by his vivid realisation of the fact that the status of India in the world necessarily depended on the way in which Indians are treated abroad. The beginnings of Indian emigration abroad reflected no great credit on India as the emigrants went under the system of indentures which is almost a kind of semi-slavery. This stigma continued to be attached to Indians even when several of them took to, and prospered in, other pursuits and the name coolie is even now applied by the arrogant white to Indians abroad. Gokhale was, like all true Indians, instinctly opposed to disabilities due to colour and he applied himself vigorously to the task of improving the lot of Indians overseas. His successful mission to South Africa just before his death is well known. There he worked in close co-operation with Gandhiji and although some doctrinnaire leaders here blamed Gokhale for a settlement which was of the nature of a compromise, still I believe even Gandhiji thought it satisfactory.

While politics and finance occupied almost all the energies of Gokhale after he finally retired from the staff of the Fergusson College in 1902, he did not consider that these form the only subjects for exercising the activities of a patriotic Indian. Very early in his career he collaborated with Agarkar in the conduct of the "Sudharak" and though Agarkar was mainly responsible for the articles on social reforms Gokhale cordially agreed with the views expressed therein. I have mentioned his intense interest in the uplift of the depressed classes. On all other items of social reforms he was equally keen but he did not come forward prominently as a social reformer as he felt that a certain domestic circumstance in his life would be thrown in his face and thus indirectly do harm to the cause.

NO BELIEVER IN HOLIDAY POLITICS.

To Gokhale beings the special merit of seeing that public life in India could not remain a mere holiday task but required devoted workers who would consecrate their whole lives to the work. With this object in view he started the Servants of India Society and he collected round himself a band of workers who would, each in his own special line, seek to further the national cause without too much thought of self. This Society, along with the Fergusson College, is a lasting memorial to him and it is the duty of all his admirers to support that society. He realised that every public worker could not expect to be in the lime light but used to say that the stones that made the foundations of a building though hidden from view were no less important than those that went to form the outer walls and were thus opened to general gaze.

"CONGRESS DAY" DEMONSTRATIONS IN BOMBAY

(Continued from page 1).

the Kalbadevi Road till midnight.

Maharashtra Ambulance Corps On Field Duty

The Maharashtra Ambulance Corps was on duty from 5-30 p.m. at Kalbadevi near Princess Street under the captainship of Mr. A. K. Kothare on Sunday.

Eleven patients were treated on the spot while 13 were removed to the Free Emergency Hospital car, out of which 3 were skull injuries and the rest were minor injuries.

THE BOMBAY CITY AMBULANCE CORPS.

The Bombay City Ambulance Corps was on field-service at Kalbadevi Road, Esplanade Maidan and Marbawri, from 5 p.m. to 9-15 p.m., and following is the report of the injured persons:—

In all 13 persons were treated on the spots and discharged.

EXCITEMENT IN ZAVERI BAZAR

There was some excitement in Zaveri Bazar when a police officer, it is alleged, pulled down a national flag flying on a 'pan' shop. Prior to that volunteers had gone round the area requesting shopkeepers to close down their shops and observe the "Congress Day". Instantaneously shops in Zaveri Bazar, Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum closed down. This was followed by a general hartal in the city.

"DICTATOR" OF MAHARASHTRA ARRESTED

Gokulbhai Bhatt Taken To Bandra Lock-Up

Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt, a prominent Congress worker of the Vile Parle Satyagraha camp and "Dictator" of Maharashtra was arrested in Bombay on Sunday by the Vile Parle police. He was taken to the Bandra lock-up and will be put for trial in the Bandra Court to-day (Monday).

It will be recalled that Sjt. Gokulbhai was arrested at the time of the general round-up of Congress workers under the Emergency Ordinance and detained in Thana jail. He was recently released and asked not to participate in Congress activities and report himself to the police.

3½ YEARS JAIL FOR DISTRIBUTING LEAFLETS

Suburban "Dictator" Arrested

The All-India Purl Congress Day was celebrated at Malad on Sunday under the leadership of Suburban "Dictator", Dayanand H. Mantri, a bonfire of foreign cloth was lighted and flag salutation ceremony was performed. In addition to the "Dictator" seven other persons were arrested.

All the arrested persons are kept at Bandra lock-up. Two volunteers were arrested at Borivli on Saturday for distributing leaflets. They were tried by the Bandra Magistrate and sentenced to 3½ years and 6 months' R.I. respectively.

'E' WARD "DICTATOR" ARRESTED.—The eighth "Dictator" of Byculla "E" Ward was arrested on Sunday morning at Jacob Circle, while hoisting the national flag.

RE-ARRESTED

(From A Correspondent.)

BORDI, Feb. 20

Mr. Shamarao Patil, who was released on parole on 13th inst. from Thana Gaol was re-arrested today for the breach of parole.

ILLICIT SALT ON "CONGRESS DAY"

Three Satyagrahis Arrested At Pen

(From A Correspondent.)

PEN, Feb. 21.

In connection with the "Purl Congress Day" celebration today, three satyagrahis were arrested for manufacturing illicit salt.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day, at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Her First Talking Picture
GRACIE FIELDS
IN
"SALLY IN OUR ALLEY"
A Great Stage Star in a Great Picture of Humour, Pathos and Songs.

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To-day, at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDGAR WALLACE'S
Great Mystery Thriller
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featuring
PATRIC CURWEN, CAROL GOODNER
It is impossible not to be thrilled by Edgar Wallace.

THE EMPRESS

To-day, at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
TALKIEDOM'S DIZZIEST FAIR
BERT WHEELER
ROBERT WOOLSEY
IN
"HOOK LINE AND SINKER"
The Merry Mad Caps on the loose again.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN

Leagues And Rugby Union Matches

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal 2, Blackpool 0
Birmingham 1, Derby 1
Bolton 2, Aston Villa 1
Chelsea 4, Grimsby 1
Everton 5, Sheffield United 1
Manchester City 3, Blackburn 1
Middlesbrough 2, Newcastle 1
Sheffield Wednesday 3, Leicester 1.
Sunderland 5, Portsmouth 1
West Bromwich 3, Hudlersfield 2
West Ham 1, Liverpool 0

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 1, Bristol City 1
Bradford City 4, Port Vale 0
Burnley 2, Tottenham 0
Chesterfield 1, Nottingham 0
Leeds 1, Bury 0
Millwall 1, Charlton 0
Notts County 3, Plymouth 0
Preston 0, Manchester United 0
Southampton 0, Bradford 3
Stoke 2, Wolverhampton 1
Swansea 1, Oldham 0

THIRD DIVISION
(Southern Section)

Bournemouth 1, Brighton 2
Bristol Rovers 0 Swindon 2
Cardiff 5, Exeter 2
Crystal Palace v Mansfield not played.
Gillingham 0, Watford 1
Luton 3, Coventry 1
Northampton 3, Brentford 0
Queen Park Rangers 2 Norwich 2
Reading v Thames not played
Southend 4, Fulham 1
Torquay 3, Clapton Orient 0

THIRD DIVISION
(Northern Section)

Accrington 2, Stockport 0
Barrow 4, Chester 0
Crewe 8, York 1
Halifax 4, Doncaster 0
Hull 4, Lincoln 1
New Brighton 1, Hartlepools 1
Rochdale 0, Southport 1
Wallsall 1, Darlington 0
Wrexham 1, Rotherham 0
Gateshead 3, Tranmere 3

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.
(First Division)

Aberdeen 0, St. Mirren 2
Clyde 2, Celtic 1
Dundee United 1, Motherwell 6
Falkirk 0, Hearts 2
Hamilton 1, Cowdenbeath 1
Kilmarnock 0, Dundee 0
Leith 0, Airdrieonians 3
Queen's Park 2, Partick 0
Rangers 6, Third Lanark 1

(Second Division)

Albion 1, Forfar 4
Arbroath 1, Armadale 0
Boness 3, Stenhousemuir 1
Brechin 0, East Stirling 1
Dumbarton 6, Raith Rovers 1
Dunfermline 2, St. Johnstone 2
East Fife 2, Alloa 1
Hibernian 3, Edinburgh City 1
King's Park 9, Montrose 2
Queen of South 2, St. Bernard's 2,

RUGBY UNION.

Blackheath 21, Cambridge University 8
Bristol 13, London Scottish 3
Cardiff 9, Newport 8
Coventry 23, Royal Air Force 8
Devonport Services 3, Portsmouth Services 20
Leicester 7, Gloucester 5
Oxford University 17, Harlequins 12
Richmond 3, Rosslyn Park 8
Northampton 5, Bath 18
Neath 8, Cross Keys 3
Swansea 3, Llanelly 8
Edinburgh Wanderers 8, Glasgow Academicals 14
Stewartonians 6, Watsonians 8

Rugby League Cup

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The following are results of matches played in the second round of the Rugby League Cup:

Leeds 36, Keighley 2
Hunslet 7, Halifax 7
Swinton 11, Batley 0
St. Helens Recreation 3, Castleford 11
Wigan 34, Barrow 2
Dewsbury 14, Broughton 0
Leigh 14, Rochdale 7
Wakefield 15, Warrington 2

RUGBY NORTHERN UNION.

In the matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules today Oldham beat Widnes by 17 points to nil and York beat Bradford by 18 points to nine.—Reuter's Special.

GOAL SCORERS.

The following scored in the respective matches in the Scottish League First Division to-day:—

St. Mirren—Mccrae, Knox
Clyde—Munro, Murdoch
Celtic—Napier (from penalty)
Dundee United—Taylor (from penalty)
Motherwell—Murdoch (twice) Mcfadyen (four)
Hearts—Smith (twice)
Hamilton—Mclaren
Cowdenbeath—Paterson
Airdrieonians—Bertram, Armstrong (twice)
Queen's Park—Russel, Dodds.
Rangers—Mcphail (twice) English (twice) Marshall, Archibald
Third Lanark—Breslin.—Reuter's Special.

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PEOPLE WHO GIVE UP PROPERTY

Novel Sect Of American "Shakers"

Although the existence of Shaker communities in New York and other States is generally known only students of law are likely to have discovered the recognition in the statutes of New York of one of the peculiar customs of this religious sect.

CENSORSHIP OF LAW.

Section 71 of the domestic relations law, entitled "Habeas Corpus for Child Detained by Shakers", provides: "If it shall appear * * * that the husband or wife of the applicant (for writ of habeas corpus) has become attached to the society of Shakers, and detains a child of the marriage among them, and that such child is secreted or concealed among them, the Court may issue a warrant in aid of such writ of habeas corpus, directed to the Sheriff of the country where the child is suspected to be, commanding such Sheriff, in the daytime, to search the dwelling houses and other buildings of such society, or of any members thereof, or any other building specified in the warrant, for such child. * * * *"

This section indicates one of the most curious practices of the Shaker religion. Children admitted into full membership in the community are cared for and educated by the society, living apart from their families. Destitute parents and orphan-children sometimes seek the patronage of the community for this reason.

It is strictly against the rules of the Shakers that a man or woman should be aided in deserting wife or husband by joining the community, or that a deserting spouse bring children into the community against the will of the other parent. Occasionally, however, and presumably without the knowledge of the community, a child is brought in under such fraudulent circumstances. Once there, mingled with the other children and separated from its parents, the child is difficult to find, particularly if the community be loath to lend its aid. The statute mentioned above was aimed at this practice.

WHO ARE "SHAKERS."?

Before this statute was adopted the Shaker sect came once again before the searching scrutiny of the State legislators. The Shakers practice a form of communism, initiates into the order giving all their property, real and personal, into the control of the trustees of the community. To render this procedure legal the Shaker trust act was passed in 1839.

In 1849 a movement was begun to repeal this act, and the Legislature appointed a committee to inquire into the merits of the order and the possible abuse of the act, and to report its findings. The committee investigated the Shaker communities of New Lebanon, Watervliet and Groveland, in New York. Its report commented on the origins of the order in France and England, its migration to America with "Mother" Ann Lee in 1775, its communistic form of government and the odd type of dance which is its basic rite of worship.

But the committee expressed admiration for the social and educational characteristics of the communities, their libraries, schools and industries, and pursuant to the findings of the committee, the Legislation voted against repeal of the Shaker trust act of 1839.

—"New York Times."

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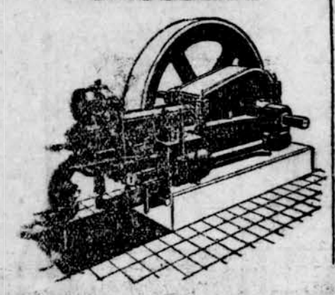

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If I Were Dictator

O. G. Villard Suggests Alternatives To Communism

Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard writes in the "Nation" of New York:—

If I were dictator? Well, I am sure that what I have to say will disappoint many readers who look for far more radical and violent changes than I have to suggest. I am conscious that the immediate remedies that offer themselves to me will seem lacking both in originality and in thoroughness, perhaps because I have not lost faith in democracy or the workability of our institutions, provided that these are adjusted to modern economic, social, and political conditions. The fault, in my judgment, has been less with the economic and political system under which we have lived than with the men that we have chosen to work it. But the evolution of capitalism has given ever-increasing opportunities for the selfishness and greed of the average human being in industry and politics, and these traits are bringing down the structure. We in America have learned the bitter lesson that uncontrolled individualism, whether rugged or otherwise, leads but to despair.

If I were dictator I should begin in the field of international relations, since it is in that field that we are to-day most menaced by conditions which not only threaten the peace of the world, but make an early recovery from the economic chaos impossible. I should first of all muster out the fleet, laying it up as did Thomas Jefferson when President, and reduce the regular army to the police force of 25,000 men which it was at the outbreak of the war with Spain. I should retire every single one of the talking generals and admirals and send them all to Guam with the direction that they put that island into a state of 100 per cent preparedness and play at war manoeuvres to their heart's content. Resuming the historic American attitude of being unarmed and unafraid, I should say to the rest of the world: "See how genuinely pacific we are. We have done away with the arts of war, have ceased to teach our soldiers how best to disembowel their fellowmen or how to kill innocent women and children by the use of aerial bombs and poison gas, which are not selective in dealing death and destruction. We are ready to take the risks of peace. We have faith not only in our own moral strength; we know that in modern war there are neither victors nor vanquished, but that all suffer alike, and that less than ever can one be assured that the heaviest battalions and the best generals will be on the side of right."

NO TARIFFS.

If I were dictator I should abolish every tariff because I know that the rapid rise of the three great industrial nations of modern times has been due chiefly to the fact that within their respective empires it has been free trade that has made them powerful and prosperous. Particularly I should say that this is true of the United States; that if tariffs are the blessings they are said to be, then we should surround every one of the forty-eight States of the Union with those magic walls which are supposed to raise the standard of living and bestow prosperity upon all inside their circle. I should put an end to the abomination that we must protect all trade within purely arbitrary geographic lines. I should first of all abolish the sugar tariff against Cuba, an island almost within sight of our shores, whose sugar would come into our country free and untaxed if the American flag floated over Morro Castle in Havana; instead of which, merely because Cuba is outside of our national lines, we raise the price of sugar to every man, woman, and child, and destroy the value of great American investments in that island. Also we help to reduce the working masses in that country to misery and despair, and help to render them the helpless and hapless victims of a ruthless dictator—merely in order to insure profits for some of our citizens who unnecessarily entered the sugar business at home.

NOTICE TO JAPAN.

If I were dictator I should serve notice upon Japan that if she did not withdraw within her former lines in Manchuria I should invoke an international boycott to compel her to do so, and, to demonstrate that I meant what I said in all sincerity, I should withdraw every last American soldier from Haiti, Nicaragua, Cuba, Samoa, and the Philippines. I should free the latter before their inhabitants had time to petition me for this action and so live up to our plighted national word. Then I should offer to China every possible help in the way of financial aid and expert advice and service to enable that harassed country to constitute a strong and honest central government. I should immediately recognise the Russia of the Soviets with every gesture of friendship and good-will to the Russian people. I should not be afraid of communism because I should set out really to constitute an honest and efficient government for the United States, one responding to the will of the American people as expressed through the initiative and referendum, and I am bold enough to believe that if I could have my way, our own system of government as reconstituted would not only challenge comparison with the Soviet programme, but would seem infinitely more desirable so long as the Soviet Government is a bloody-handed class dictatorship.

To accomplish this I should do everything in my power to bring about economic equality, and equality before the law. As I do not believe in prisons as they now are constituted, I should relegate to prison farms every single American official—and their number runs into thousands upon thousands—who violates the law, believes himself superior to it, and connives at the abuse of personal liberties by men in the garb of police officers or in that of civil authority. For I believe that the chief explanation of our being the most lawless civilized nation is to be found in the fact that we have more lawless officials sworn to uphold the law than any other nation on earth.

PRIVATE MORALS.

I should remove from the statute books by one stroke of the pen every law regulating the private morals of individual citizens. I should declare that, however men and women behaved in their relations with one another, it was their own affair, save where the public peace was disturbed. I should, however, continue and increase the control of the sale of narcotics, and my government would be as rigid as that of the Soviets in preventing the exploitation of the bodies of women for the gain of individuals. Censors of literature, art, or the theatre would be my special game. I have long wondered where would be the proper place in which to exile the censors and snoopers, and then it came to me—the Virgin Islands! I should seek to find a method of dispensing liquors and wines in a way rigidly to control the drink habit, so that men should not profit by catering to that appetite of their fellow-men which undeniably has done more than any other one thing to fill our jails, our hospitals, and our asylums. I should appeal to my subjects to join me in treating alcohol from the same standpoint as that from which we treat the abuse of drugs, believing that unlimited use of alcohol is almost as much a danger to the race as is unlimited use of opium.

INFANT MORTALITY.

I should at once tackle the disgraceful statistics which reveal to all the world that the death-rate in childbirth is higher in the United States than anywhere else. I should follow the policy advocated by Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York when he asked the legislature to see to it that every community in his State received adequate medical and nursing care, and I should make it possible for the poor to have not only adequate medical care, but the dental service of which they are to-day deprived because it is beyond their means. And, of course, I should make free for all the necessary information as to birth control. I should free our schools from the domination of all the politicians and all the priests. I should introduce self-government not only among the scholars, but among the teachers, and I should not only guarantee absolute freedom of teaching but see to it that every new or old ism was carefully explored within the classrooms of school and college. One of my first steps would be to make impossible the control of our colleges by boards of trustees comprising wealthy men devoted chiefly to the old order of society and to the prevention of the teaching of new doctrines and new theories of economic and political life. I should read to each board of university trustees the famous words of Patrick Henry: "Give me liberty, or give me death," and then give them their choice. I should ask them not to come to me to explain that there are "certain things" that must not be laid before the "immature minds of undergraduates," and that there must be some limits to liberty and free speech lest they degenerate into license. If anyone sneaked through into my audience chamber and began to address me with the words: "I believe in liberty and freedom, but there are limits," I should immediately sentence him to twenty-five years on my most northern Alaskan prison farm, in company with all those benighted citizens who might appeal to me to continue inter-collegiate athletic contests under present conditions. William Green and Matthew Woll of the American Federation of Labour I should designate as Governor and Deputy Governor of the Aleutian Islands. For Mr. Hoover and his Cabinet, and other talkers of economic nonsense, I should reserve the Island of Yap with the requirement that morning and evening they should meet together to inform one another that prosperity is just around the corner, and that every day in every way things are getting better and better.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

Then I should give my attention to the revision of our own Government, to vital alterations in our Constition, a noble document, admirably constructed for the use of thirteen struggling States along the Atlantic seaboard when they did not know their own hinterland, when not one citizen had yet crossed the continent overland. I should change the Constitution so that the state should take over and operate, either directly or through some government corporation like the Mississippi Waterways Corporation, the railroads, the pipelines, the telephone and telegraph, the radio, the mines, the oil wells, water power, and all other natural resources, thus making enormous savings, closing avenues to the making of excessive fortunes, and destroying the foothold of many masters of privilege. By income taxes and inheritance taxes I should make impossible the transmission from one generation to another of swollen fortunes. I should enormously lighten the burden of taxation by having the profits of public utilities go into the pockets not of stockholders, but of the communities which operate them or into a general treasury. In other words, I should endeavour to create social control of institutions as a source of funds for a progressive social policy. I should further reduce the expenses of government by saving almost entirely the dol. 750,000,000 now devoted to the annual upkeep of the army and navy. I should seek in every way to redeem my country from the stigma placed upon its common sense by the present Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mellon, when he twice declared in his annual reports that 85 cents out of every dollar raised by taxation now goes to war past and future.

(Continued on page 10.)

A SLIMMING TRAGEDY

Dangers Of Neck Exercise

Miss Evelyn Rouse, the prominent sportsman, who was found strangled in her home, a large country house at Pyford, near Woking, Surrey, accidentally killed herself while doing a slimming exercise.

This was revealed at the inquest when a verdict of "death by misadventure" was recorded.

The dead woman, who was thirty-one, was found sitting in her night clothes at the foot of her bed with one end of a scarf tied round her neck and the other end round a bed post.

Miss Kathleen Dorothy Rouse said that her sister had no love affairs and no worries apart from the fact that she was extremely stout and conscious of it.

She dreaded getting fatter.

"We had all been dieting recently, and she had lost a lot and was rather pleased about it," added Miss Rouse.

"I can only think that when she met her death she was trying to massage her neck with the scarf and slipped."

"My sister was always trying things to reduce. She told a friend that she always went to bed with a scarf around her neck."

DANGEROUS EXERCISES.

Dr. Thomas Haines, Sims, of West Byfleet, who was called to the house, agreed that the dead woman probably strangled herself accidentally while trying a slimming exercise.

"I am told by a masseur that neck exercises with a scarf do exist," said Dr. Sims.

"You ties the scarf round the neck and a fixed object and roll the neck to massage it. I think the exercise would in the ordinary way be done in a standing position or in a chair."

The coroner: Is it not a highly dangerous practice? With a slight slip or loss of balance a person would lose consciousness and be killed.

Dr. Sims: It is most dangerous.

—"Sunday Express."

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IF I WERE DICTATOR

(Continued from page 9.)

IMITATING RUSSIA.

With the money so saved and earned and raised, I should rebuild our cities so that every slum would disappear. I should frankly and boldly imitate the Russian government in that I should stress above all else the welfare, the prosperity, and the happiness of the plain people of Abraham Lincoln. Instead of making this a government by and for the well-to-do and rich, I should make it a government primarily concerned with the welfare of the toiling masses, and I should let the rich go hang. The ablest men that I could find I should set to the problem of the farmer, gradually and voluntarily bringing about the creation of great co-operative farms, and working out the problem of large industrial agricultural enterprises versus individual farming. I should find some way of eliminating the middleman so that the farmer living within forty miles of our greatest cities would no longer get between three and five cents a quart for the milk that sells at around fifteen on the streets of the metropolis.

Turning to the States, I should so devise their constitutions as to abolish the bicameral legislatures along the lines of a plan suggested by Senator Norris, creating a single chamber of some twenty-four members, more in the nature of a governor's council, to be elected without benefit of party. I should take every office now bestowable by a politician and put it under rigid civil-service rule. So with our municipalities, I should eliminate politics and make the office of mayor a scientific job to be held by professional mayors freed from all political control, precisely as is the case to-day in Germany, instituting local referendums that the people might vote upon policies. Judges I should put to work, real work, and I should make them simplify the processes of law so that they would be humanized and speeded up, as is the case in England: and, as is the case in Russia, I should abolish the death penalty, and go farther than Russia by abolishing it for political offenses as well. Divorce would be, as now in Spain and in Russia, by mutual consent, and as in both those countries, there would no longer be any distinction, legal or social, between children born in or out of wedlock.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

As for the immediate emergency, I should at once introduce the five-day week, and remove from industry all children under the age of eighteen. I should institute a scientific system of unemployment insurance, and make the system of old-age pensions recently adopted in New York State nation-wide. To take care of the existing unemployment, I should immediately sell a bond issue running into the billions and utilize the proceeds for great public works, and especially for the rebuilding of our cities so that no city dweller should remain in dark and unsanitary quarters. Planning? Of course. Not only for caring for the unemployed to-day but for a general overhauling of the economic system in the belief that it is not overproduction but underdistribution which is troubling us and especially to prevent the recurrency of depressions like these Nnaturally this would entail first of all planing to end the enormous waste of the competitive system in such an industry, for example, as that of the makers of rubber tires or of the producers of oil. But the most important means of ending the existing economic crisis would be those measures for the regulations of international trade, including means of putting an end to the hurtful heaping up of gold in this country, which I have already outlined, the abolition of tariffs, the forgiving of debts and reparations, complete disarmament, and the ending of the rule of fear and suspicion and hatred among peoples—at least so far as our example could bring this to pass.

CHURCH REFORM.

By this time, I am sure, more than half the people of this Republic would have risen against me; the generosity of my dictatorship would be too much for them to stand. But one last thing I should strive to do before I was led off to the guillotine. I should close two-thirds of the churches of the country, allowing only those to remain open that were absolutely dedicated to peace at any price, whose ministers agreed that they would go to prison—our present type of prison abomination if you please—for life before one word of approval of mass killing should cross their lips. They would have to promise, moreover, to preach but one sermon a year dedicated to abstract theological doctrine. The rest of their time they would have to give over to social endeavour, to true spiritual leadership, according to the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth, preaching sermons directly connected with the problems of society and the practical welfare of those about them. Finally, just to show that I was human and therefore extremely inconsistent, I should once more turn censor myself and abolish lip-sticks, high-heeled shoes, silk hats, all remaining Ford cars of the original model, the Navy League, the Civic Federation, and the Protective Tariff League, not to mention 'Ballyhoo, College Humor, the tabloids and the 'Saturday Evening Post.' I should send Henry Ford himself, with his humbug reputation as a model employer of labour, to join the heads of the American Federation of Labour in the Aleutian Islands.

EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY.

If these things that I have outlined seem inadequate to some too radical to others, as well as inconsistent, please remember that I have none the less stressed liberty in all the relations between human beings, and that I have had no other object in view than social, economic, and political equality. In other words, I have suggested nothing which does not seem to me in keeping with the true spirit of American institutions, with democracy and the desire for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Sometime soon it is to be hoped, we must come to some such recasting of our governments—city, State, and national; if we do not, then we may be sure that a totally new system, whether that be communism or something else, will have to be devised to insure equality of opportunity and of life, to curb and restrict greed and appetite for wealth, and to end all the special privileges which have been established under our modern industrial system and our government—as it has been perverted from the control of the masses into the hands of the dominating few.

CASE OF DOUBLE NATIONALITY

Holding Two Passports Legal

An interesting case is reported in Mail Week involving a point of passport rules.

A man may now legally posses passports issued by two countries.

This was decided by the Bow-street magistrate when Maurice Singer, aged fifty-three, of Mundania-road, Honor Oak, S.E., was found not guilty of using an irregular Czecho-Slovakian passport.

It was stated that Singer, who also possessed a U.S. passport, was entitled to both as he was born in Czecho-Slovakia and naturalised in America.

MECHANICAL BUREAUCRACY

Story Of Six Penny Chain

The foreman at one of the L. N. E. R. suburban stations noticed that a chain hanging from a gas lamp on one of the platforms was loose.

He pointed it out to the travelling lamp cleaner. The cleaner replied that it was not his job He said he would report it.

The next morning a fitter and his assistant arrived.

They inspected the lamp and decided that the new choin was needed. The assistant was sent to Finsbury Park to obtain a new chain.

He returned in the afternoon and two skilled workmen attached the chain to the lamp, returned to Finsbury Park and "clocked off."

The cost of the chain was sixpence. The cost of fitting it was 25s.

—"Sunday Express".

WANTED AGENTS Everywhere.
AMIN & CO.,
Shamshet Street, Bombay 2.

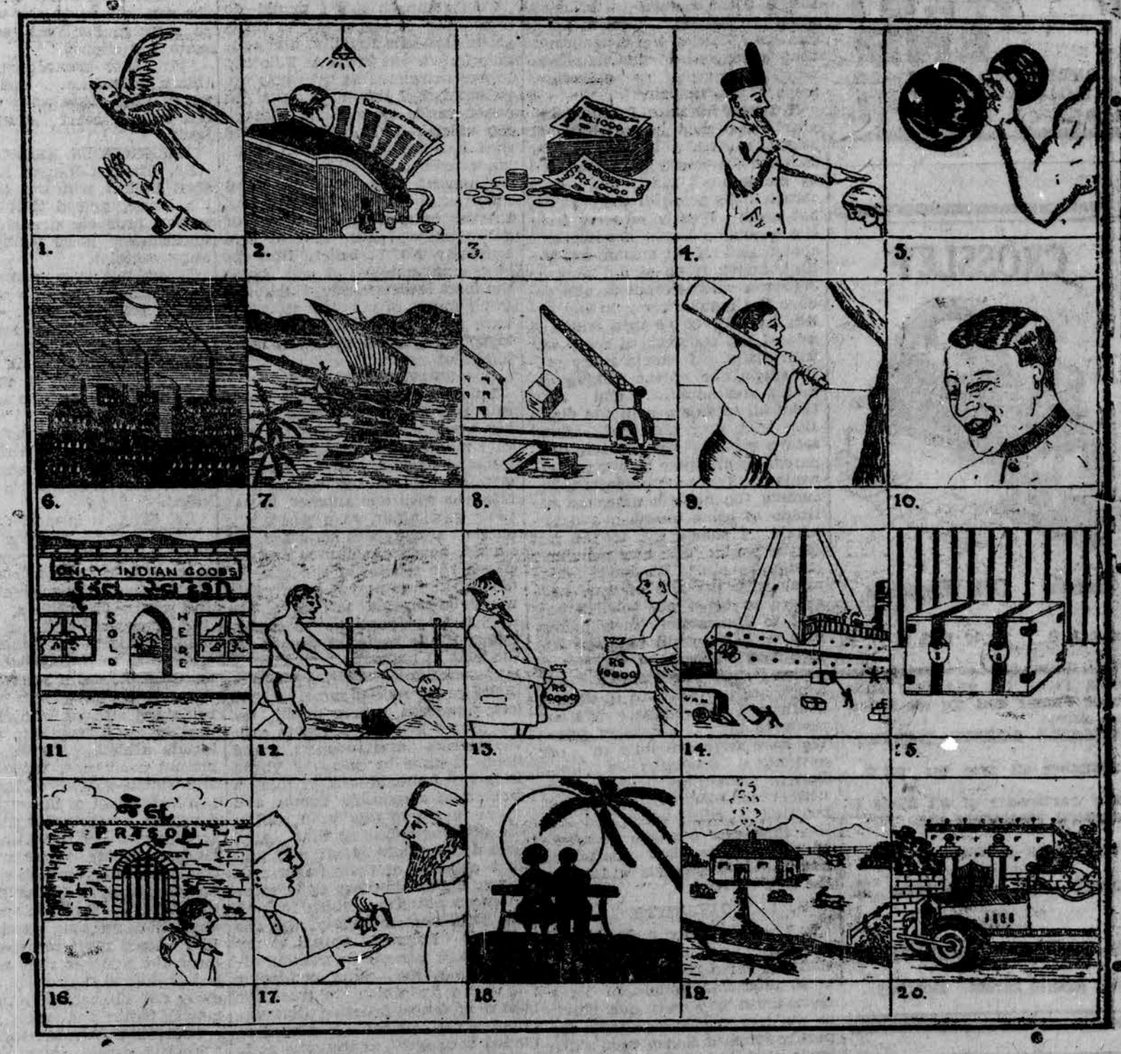
SEND IN YOUR ENTRY TO-DAY

FOR OUR NEW

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY COMPETITION

Rs. 1,000 For Twenty Words

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY OPENS THE DOOR TO—



1st Prize Rs. 1,000 For An All Correct Solution
2nd Prize Rs. 500, 3rd Prize Rs. 200 And Twenty Consolation Prizes.

Here is a National Competition which we feel confident will appeal to every one of our readers for it illustrates a thought that is predominant in the mind of India.

What You Have To Do

You will notice the twenty pictures given above. Each picture illustrates a word. The full key to the competition is also given in the twenty words which these pictures illustrate. All you have to do is to pick out the correct word for the corresponding picture. Here are the twenty words:—TRADE, INDUSTRY, CONFIDENCE, CONTENTMENT, SUCCESS, FREEDOM, AFFECTION, STRENGTH, PROSPERITY, POWER, SECURITY, BLESSING, AFFLUENCE, WEALTH, NAVIGATION, PATRIOTISM, HAPPINESS, LIBERTY, EMPLOYMENT, RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

RULES.

1. Each picture represents one of the twenty words given in the clues. What you have to do is to select the correct word for each picture and write it in clearly in the space provided.
2. Only the words in the clues must be used.
3. After you have filled in all the words. Fill in the Entry Coupon and submit the same together with your solution and an ENTRANCE FEE OF EIGHT ANNAS IN ONE ANNA STAMPS.
4. Address your entries to the
   COMPETITION MANAGER,
   HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY COMPETITION,
   POST BOX No, 706.
   BOMBAY.
5. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submiting such.
6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.
7. All entries must be received not later than the last post on 31st MARCH 1932.
8. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
10. No competitor can win more than one prize.
11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
12. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle", "The Samachar" and the "Indian Daily Mail".

Or, enclose 8 annas in coins, address the envelop to "The Hindu-Muslim Unity Competition" and drop it in one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar" or, at the "Indian Daily Mail". No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY COMPETITION
COUPON

Name .....

Address .....

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

February 20.
Lumatsu Maru, Hougo, Karachi.
Vita, Beytaugh, Karachi.
Varsova, Rowe, Busrah.
India, Gazzano, Java.

DEPARTURES.

February 21.
Ganga, Nocollin, Trieste.
Clan Morrison, Posterfield, Marmagoa.
Ockenfels, Dieckmann, Hamburg.
Elysia, Henderson, Liverpool.
Gairsoppa, Brooks, Calcutta.
Jalapalaka, Courtney, Rangoon.
British Reliance, Leck, Abadan.
Maur, Svenson, Bangkok.

LOADING.

Steamer Tamatsu Maru for Kobe

SS. Tamatsu Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tamatsu Maru arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S.S. Vita—The B I S N Co.'s Karachi mail steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Varsova:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Varsova arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 147 passengers.

S.S. India: The M Italiana steamer India arrived in harbour on Saturday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Ganga:—The Lloyd T Co.'s steamer Ganga arrived in harbour on Saturday from Shanghai etc., with a general cargo and passengers and hence she sailed yesterday for Trieste, etc.

S.S. Clan Morrison:—The J F. Co's steamer Clan Morrison sailed yesterday for Marmagoa with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Elysia:—The Graham T. Co.'s steamer Elysia sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Ockenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Ockenfels sailed yesterday for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. Gairsoppa:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Gairsoppa sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. British Reliance:—The A P O Co.'s steamer British Reliance sailed yesterday for Abadan with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S N. Co.'s steamer Jalapalaka sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Feb. 20.

2 India, 4077, Genoa 1/3, L T & M I.
3 Hatarana 4592, Rangoon, 25|2, M. M. and Co.
6 Cl. Morrison 3698, M'bar Coast, 20-2 James Finlay and Co.
7 Mundra, 4478, Hull, 28/2 M M and Co.
8 Traukenfels 3924, Karachi, 23|2, L. Edwards, Ltd.
9 Elysia 4211 Okha, 21|2, Grahams' Trading Co.
12 Tuscania 10016, Liverpool, 25-2, Graham Trading Co.
14 Ochanfels, 2688, Hamburg, 21|2 L Edwards Ltd.
16 Kenya 4646, Durban, 24-2, M. M. and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Gairoppa, 3227, Calcutta, 21|2, M M & Co.
2 Jalapalaka 2630, Rangoon, 21|2, Scindia S N Co.
3 Ellora 2567, Karachi, 20|2, M. M. Co.
5 Tasmania Maru 2523, Kobe 24-2 L Edwards
6 Shingo Maru 3418, Kobe, 29|2, O. S. K.
7 Yamagata Maru 2322 Japan 27-2 N Y Kaisha

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Maur 649, Bangkok, 20-2, F F Campbell & Co.
D E Risaldar 3092, Rangoon, 23|2, T. Morrison.
F. Rahmani 3291, Jeddah, 22-2, T. Morrison and Co.
G. Oostcappelle 348, M'Coast, 21|2, Merchant S. N. Co.
M Alan, 2157, Jeddah, 25/2, T M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Ranchi, 26-2, P & O S N Co.
Strathard, 4-3, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Behar, 4-3, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Rawalpindi, 11-3 P. and O. S. N. Co.
Comorin, 18-3, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH

Dalgoma, 6-3, M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Lancashire 23-2, K N Co.
City of Venice, 23-2, K N Co.
Kabinga, 25-2, K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Neuenfels, 27-2, L Edward Ltd.
Barenfels, 10-3, L. Edward, Ltd.
Wildenfels, 17-3, L. Edward, Ltd.
Freinfels, 26-3, L. Edwards, Ltd.

FROM TRIESTE.

Come-te-Russo, 23-2, N. L. T.

FROM OSLO

Tugela, 20-2, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.

Silverfir, 24-2, Volkart Bros.
President Van Baren, 25-2 F. F. Campbell and Co.
President Garfield 11-3 F F Campbell and Co.

FROM CHINA—JAPAN.

Iyo Maru 29-2 N Y Kaisha.
Alipore, 23-2, P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore, 22-3, P & S N Co.
Celebes Maru 23-2, O S Kaisha.
Ganga, 22-2, L. T. Co.
Lottoyi Maru, 19-3, N. Y. Kaisha.
Kuza Maru, 30-3, N. Y. Kaisha.
Naldera, 10-3, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM BRISBANE.

Narkunda 26|2, P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola 27|2, M M & Co.
Karanja, 12-3, M. M. and Co.
Khandalla, 26-3, M. M. and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.

Narkunda, 26/2 P & O. S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Mundra, 28/2 M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tusmania, 25/2, G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trantenfels, 23/2, L Edwards Ltd..

FOR GENOA.

India 1/3. M Italiana.

FOR KOBE.

Tasmania Maru, 24/2, M M. and Co.
Shingo Maru 29|2, O. S Kaisha
Yamagata Maru, 27-2, N. F. Kaisha Ltd.

FOR NEW YORK.

Silverpine N F. Volkart Bros.

FOR BUSRAH

Bandra 24-2 M M & Co.
Varsova 26-2 M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sirsa 8|2, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nurmahal, 22/2, T M Co.
Risaldar 23|2 T. M. Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Akbar, NF, T M Co.
Alava, 25/2 T M Co.
Rahmani, 22|2, T. M. Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Kenya, 24|2, M. M. and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.

Narkunda P & O. S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Mundra, M. M. and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tascania, G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trantenfels, L. Edwards, Ltd.

FOR GENOA.

India M Italiana

FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.

Tasmania Maru, M. M. and Co.
Shingo Maru O S Kaisha
Yamagata Maru N Y Kaisha

FOR NEW YORK.

Silverpine Volkart Bros.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bandra, M M & Co.
Varela, M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Balemane, T. M. and Co.
Alava, S. M. and Co.
Akbar, S. M. and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sirsa, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nurmahal, T M Co.
Risaldar, T M Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Kenya, M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Ellora, 19/2.
Yamagata Maru, 19/2.
Oostacappelle 19/2.
Kalavati, 19/2.
Maloja (Boats) 19/2.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

S.S. Viceroy of India for London:—

S.S. Mundra for Dunkirk:—100 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.; 400 tons manganese ore T. Morrison and Co.

S.S. Elysia for Glasgow:—26 bags groundnut cakes A Oomerbhoy.

S.S. Tasmania for Liverpool:—500 bags linseed cakes R J Daner.

S.S. Sihurpune for Philadelphia:—675 pkts. mowra meal A Dawn and Co.

S.S. Ockenfels for Hamburg:—710 bags groundnut cakes A Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp: 700 bags groundnut cakes C Gordhandas and Co.

For Rotterdam:—1400 bags linseed cakes M Hoosein and Sons.

S.S. India for Genoa:—1220 bags linseed Birla Bros.: 6670 bags groundnut seed Corio Ltd.

S.S. Shingo Maru for Kobe:—300 tons iron scrap Faiz and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

S.S. Tuscania, Agents G Tdg. Co. from Glasgow.—78 bales cottons, 42 cases cotton thread, 969 cases whisky, 30 cases wine, 18 cases gin, 125 cases newspaper, 1745 cases beer, 560 cases ale, 40 cases soap, 105 casks chemicals, 100 casks lead, 1260 barrels pitch, 320 drums paint, 800 loose stone ware jars, 7735 plates spelter, 7000 nos firebricks, 100 bags fire clay, 119 bundles joists, 389 bundles steel sheets, 285 bundles cisterns, 582 bundles tubes.

From Liverpool:—200 bundles steel keys, 101 bundles wire, 126 bundles iron, 41 bundles steel bars, 500 bundles steel sheets, 275 bundles Y.M. sheets, 1500 bags and 197 drums chemicals, 30 cases nails, 112 cases tiles, 100 cases newspaper, 400 cases machinery, 60 cases candles, 42 cases files, 160 cases lead, 140 cases E'ware, 60 casks traque, 46 casks colour 1750 cases soaps, 100 cases flanges, 40 cases hammers, 69 cases cycle tyres, 64 drums dyes, 400 bags China clay, 127 drums lubricating oil, 148 cases whisky, 506 cases tubes, 151 bales cotton yarn, 420 bales cottons.

S.S. City of Lyons, Agents F. F. Campbell and Co., from New York.—48 cases medicine, 100 bales paper bag lining, 75 cases Q. oats, 50 cases auto parts, 44 cases electric motors, 18 cases second-hand clothing, 64 cases playing cards, 65 cases L. Flakes, 81 cases motor cars, 75 cases paper 63 cases soap, 572 cases tyres, 49 bars silver, 511 drums lubricating oil, 130 drums lubricating grease.

From Galvestan:—6181 bales cotton.

From Marseilles:—58 bags cloves, 50 bags Lt charge flakes 33 cases machinery parts, 30 cases carton, 163 cwt. oil, 145 cases vermouth, 49 cases syrup.

INDIAN MILLS CONSUMPTION

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following Statement of Indian Cotton consumed in Mills in India during last January (Based on Returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on voluntry returns from mills in Indian States):—

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

CONSUMPTION.

	During January 1932.
British India ..	170366
Indian States ..	*27965
Total—India ..	198331

During January 1931	Since 1st September 1931	During corresponding period 1930
172023	857310	803863
29367	*141108	139083
201390	998418	939976

*Incomplete.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on the 12th February 1932.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	1125 00 000
Capital Paid up	562 50 000
Reserve	500 00 000
Public Deposits	686 20 000
Other Deposits	6056 44 000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	350 00 000
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	93 51 000
Rupees	8251 65 000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	1672 54 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	248 61 000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	1100 00 000
Loans	946 29 000
Cash Credits	2531 03 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	566 90 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	32 82 000
Bullion—Dead Stock	268 65 000
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	51 13 000
Balances with other Banks	16 44 000
	7434 91 000
Cash	816 74 000
Rupees	8251 65 000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London £1,404,500.
Advances and Investments in London £1,372,600.
Cash and balances at other Banks in London £125,400.
Percentage 11.36.
Bank Rate 7 p.c.

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits Rs. 30,89,000 decrease.
Other deposits Rs. 21,50,000 decrease.

ASSETS.

Banks Investments Rs. 1,55,11,000 decrease.
Loans Rs. 3,36,000 decrease.
Cash Credits Rs. 25,74,000 decrease.
Bills discounted and purchased Rs. 13,53,000 increase.
Cash Rs. 75,06,000 decrease.
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India Rs. 2,00,00,000 increase.
Percentage 11.36.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 18TH FEB.

Bombay, February 19.	1932. Bales.	1931. Bales.
Bengals	10198	4624
Oomras	7291	117606
Dholleras	4242	8274
Broach	27	12095
Southerns	1070	217
Persians	....	....
American	3280	193
Egyptians	6302	11043
E. Africans	177	974
Other sorts	....	....
Total	55487	155026

EXPORTS FOR WEEK ENDING 18TH FEB.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	2600
Continent	3574
China	....
Japan	12725
Coast Ports	162
Total	19061

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	136
China, Japan & Coast Ports	7198
Total	7334

RECEIPTS FROM 1ST SEPT. TO 18TH FEB.

1931-32.	1930-31.
760853	1843949

EXPORTS FROM 1ST SEPT. TO 18TH FEB.

	1931-32.	1930-31.
United Kingdom	12505	38140
Continent	72913	252564
China	144666	175326
Japan	274006	698966
Coast Ports	20560	7952
U.S.A.	25	243
Total	524675	1173191

Bales.

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1931 to 18th Feb. 1932 77,918
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1931 to 18th Feb. 1932 339,193
Same period last year 357,523
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 18th Feb. 1932 496,629
Same time last year 947,519

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Feb. 20.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £12.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Register £98.
P and O Banking Corporation £6
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £89.
Conversion Loan 3-1|2 p.c. £77-3|4
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c. £41.
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling loan £51-1|2.
Indian Stock, 3-1|2 p.c. Sterling loan £59-1|2.
Indian Stock, 4-1|2 p.c. Sterling loan £81-1|2.
Consols, 2-1|2 p.c. £56-1|4.
War Loan, 5 p.c. £100.
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c. £93-1|4 Ex. Div.

BANK DISCOUNT RATES
London, Feb. 20.

Interest—
Day to day loans 2-1|2 p.c.
7 day's market loans 3-3|4 p.c.
Bank Bills—
3 months 4-9|16 p.c.
6 months 4-11|16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills—
3 months 5-14 p.c.
6 months 5-3|4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Feb. 20.

T.T. London on—

Berlin	14.55
Amsterdam	8.53-3|4
Brussels	24.77
Madrid	44.68
Milan	66.43
Berne	17.67
Paris	87.65
Prague	116.50
New York	3.45-3|8

(closing rate).

LONDON METALS.
London, Feb. 20.

Market closed.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS
New York, Feb. 20.

Demand Bills 3.14.81

LONDON RUBBER
London, Feb. 20.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed spot per lb. 2-3|4 sellers.

LONDON SILVER
London, Feb. 20.

Silver.—Rise chiefly due to absence of sellers. Market is very quiet.

Spot	19-3|4
Forward	19-7|8

LONDON GOLD
London, Feb. 20.

Bar Gold fine, per oz £5-19-9

LINSEED OIL.
London, Feb. 20.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 16|3 Mar|Apl. sellers.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 17|4-1|2 May|Aug. paid.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Feb. 20.

March	6.92
May	7.12
July	7.28
October	7.48
December	7.67

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Feb. 20.

March	6.95
May	7.12
Middling Spot	6.91

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Feb. 20.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 15,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain 8,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Feb. 20.

	10-55 a.m. quotations	to-day's closing
February		5.75
March	5.69	5.74
April		5.73
May	5.68	5.73
June		5.73
July	5.70	5.74
August		5.76
September		5.77
October	5.75	5.79
November		5.81
December		5.85
January 1933	5.83	5.86
February 1933		5.88
Middling spot		6.02

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Feb. 20.

March	7.47
May	7.66
July	7.84
October	8.14
November	8.18
December	8.25
January 1933	8.30
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	7.75

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Feb. 20.

BROACH—
Fully good (good staple) 5.74
Fine (good staple) 5.86
Superfine (good staple) 5.93
OOMRA—
Good 6.06
Fully good 6.21
Fine 6.36
BENGAL—
Good 5.02
Fully good 5.12
Fine 5.22
SCINDE—
Fully good 5.12
Fine 5.22
Superfine 5.32

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE
London, Feb. 20.

Rosario Santa Fe, per lb. Cargoes; 27|9 Feb|Mar. sellers.
Barletta Russo, per lb. Cargoes 28|9 Fef|Mar. sellers.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels, 23|9 Feb|Mar. sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels: 33|9 May|June nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Feb. 20.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25—
C and F Calcutta Feb|Mar. per cwt. 8|7-1|2 paid.
C and F Bombay Feb|Mar. per cwt. 8|8 paid.
C and F Karachi, Feb|Mar. per cwt. 8|8 paid.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET
New York, Feb. 20.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot 7-1|8.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Feb. 20.

Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull) per ton no offers.
Castorseed, Bombay, (Hull) per ton £15 Feb|Mar. nominal.
Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull|Continent) £12-15-0 Feb|Mar. sellers.

LINSEED.
London, Feb. 20.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) per ton £12 Feb|Mar sellers.
Linseed, LA PLATA, C.I.F. (Hull) per ton £9-2-6 Feb|Mar sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, (London) (Hull) per ton £14 Feb|Mar. sellers.

American Journalism

A NEWSPAPERMAN TELLS ITS STORY

Captain William Ashley Anderson, affiliated with N.W. Ayer and Son, Inc., advertising agents of Philadelphia, made a speech recently before the advertising class conducted by The New York Times. Part of what Captain Anderson said follows:—

NEWSPAPER TECHNIQUE.

"My first experience with a newspaper was as editor of a paper published within twenty miles of here. I was 19 years old. Saturday morning would find me sitting on the edge of a flat-topped desk smoking a cigarette. After a while the foreman of the printshop would join me, packing a dirty old pipe.

"Then the linotype operator would come in, murmuring a few subdued curses and putting a plug of tobacco in his jaws. Our Saturday morning meeting was made complete when the printer's devil appeared chewing gum. And there we sat, the almost complete staff of a newspaper, smoking and chewing in silence, while the white-haired business department in the person of the publisher shuffled up and down Main Street trying to make collections for the advertising we had run and drumming up some few business for the following week.

"If we had any success, we were paid. If we failed, we wouldn't see him until Monday, when we would start off with new hope on the next week's publication. You couldn't ask for a simpler set-up. Yet in practically every particular that little paper paralleled in its organisation and its problems the life of every other newspaper in the United States.

"The purpose was to collect the news of the community, political, social, criminal, dramatic, legal, commercial and present it in such an interesting way that the largest possible number of members of the community would buy it to learn of the day's happenings. Its existence depended upon a sufficient number of merchants being persuaded that it offered a good means of carrying their sales messages directly to the attention of possible purchasers of goods at their stores.

PARTY POLITICS.

"Its editorial excuse for existence was the desire of the editor to be a factor of political, literary and social importance in the community. Unfortunately the paper was conservatively Democratic in a triumphantly Republican community.

"I don't need advice of counsel to admit that when the paper succumbed two years later the editor was in China. My chief reason for being in China was that after studying the prospects for making money in my home town in journalism, I decided that the further I got away from Main Street the better would be my chances of making a living.

"But I learned a great deal from that paper, which years of experience have confirmed. First of all, a paper must have an audience. It can create an audience; but it can only do that by bringing to groups of people news of the things in which they are interested.

"Secondly, while all inteligent people have certain interests in common, such as patriotism, law enforcement, cost of living, society is organised in groups, each of which has its special interest. Republicans will read Republicans papers. Democrats will read Democratic papers. Radicals will publish radical newspapers if only for their own satisfaction.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERSONALITIES.

"For this reason newspapers develop almost distinct personalities, which are, frequently enough, the projection of the character and ambitions of their publishers and editors. Papers attract to themselves groups of readers who are in personal sympathy with the editorial character of the paper itself, and probably with the editor himself.

"The Detroit News, last year received 365,000 letters addressed to the editors of various departments. Businessmen will favour a paper which gives a clear, sane exposition of news relating to economics. Conservative people of family will incline to conservative reviews of the news. Younger people, who have not yet given from within themselves to an attitude toward life, will read a sensational paper for excitement and entertainment.

"This division of interests leads editors to attempt to extend their influence by dividing their papers into departments. The result is that some newspapers are read because of the clever comments of a favourite columnist; others because of firstrate sports reporting; others for domestic hints, and others, perhaps even for the comic strips."

Ismailaile Co-operative Society

(From A Correspondent.)

The Ismailaile Co-operative Credit Society Ltd. celebrated a co-operative week. The introductory lecture at this celebration was delivered by Mr. K. J. Dubash, the President, Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute, on Wednesday last at the Recreation Club, Umerkhadi. Mr. Fazal Ebrahim Rahimtoolla presided.

Mr. Dubash in his speech, explained the principles of co-operation, and said that the movement rendered services to the masses by teaching people to be thrifty and self reliant, and helped the poor and needy. The movement not only, he said, tried to improve the economic condition of the people, but it also helped the people to raise their moral standard.

Mrs. Jayashri Rioji laid stress on the formation of ladies co-operative stores and gave in brief the constitution of such stores. Mrs. Kanta Khandwalla was of opinion that the co-operative movement would serve the people as well as the country, as through co-operation the industries in the Country would flourish.

The Registrar, Co-operative Societies, commended the working of the Society, and expressed his satisfaction at the rapid progress. Mr. Fazal E. Rahimtoolla said that the co-operative functions should be carried on honestly and efficiently.

WESTERN DISTURBANCE WEAKENS

A Dry Weather Forecast

POONA, Feb. 21.

There has been local rain in Assam with a few falls in Bengal, Bihar, north Madras coast and Lower Burma. The temperature remains markedly below normal in north-east India, United Provinces, Central parts of the country, Bombay Deccan, Gujarat and east Rajputana. Morning fog or mist is reported from most of the stations in Bengal, Bihar and Chota Nagpur. The western disturbance is feeble. The Chief amounts of rainfall are Mergum one and a half inches: Mymensingh half and Dibrugarh quarter.

Forecast:—Generally dry weather is likely. The temperature will continue to be low over the region extending from Bombay Deccan, east Gujrat and Rajputana to Assam.—A.P.

INDIAN STATES COMMITTEE

Discussion With Dewan Of Travancore

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

The following Communique is issued:—

"The Indian States Committee were guests of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore from the 11th to the 15th February during which time they visited Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum. A portion of the party is proceeding by the backwaters and inspecting the ports and customs houses at Alleppey and Quilon.

At Trivandrum helpful and valuable discussions were held with the Dewan and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, representing the Government of Travancore, on various subjects falling within the terms of reference of the Committee, among which were the Inter-Portal Trade Convention, and the effect of the Cochin harbour agreement upon the latter, cash contributions, and a variety of other matters arising out of the immunities enjoyed by the State of Travancore, including its special privileges regarding salt, tobacco, post offices and coinage."—A.P.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Feb 10.

(in thousands)	Corresponding				
Total in Sight (excluding linters) ..	1239?	218	11445	154	bales
Forwarded to America mills, including Canada and other America, (excluding linters) ..	3628	67	3322	69	,,
Exports from U.S. Ports ..	5631	210	4867	122	,,
Of which to Japan ..	1570	104	709	21	,,
Of which to China ..	834	3	251	9	,,
Of which to G.B. ..	701	25	860	15	,,
Of which to Germany ..	1052	33	1244	23	,,
Stock at New York ..	—	208	—	239	,,
Stock at U.S. Ports ..	—	4810	—	4025	,,
Stock at U.S. Interior towns ..	—	20880	—	1557	,,
World's Visible Supply ..	—	11252	—	10330	,,
Of which American Cotton ..	—	9420	—	7771	,,
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters) ..	3189	193	6762	238	,,
Receipts at U.S. Ports ..	8163	195	7747	132	,,

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JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim setting agents throughout the world.
J8

IRELAND GOES SWEEPSTAKE MAD

Terrific Rush On Last Day Of Booking

STAFF OF 3,500 TACKLE GRAND NATIONAL BUSINESS

Total Subscriptions Of £2,000,000 Expected

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The excitement of the Irish Free State Elections has, by no means, pushed the Irish Sweepstake on the Grand National into background. On the contrary, people seem more concerned at getting counterfoils through than getting the candidates through to the Parliament. As the subscription list closes at 6 this night, Dublin is packed with people to-day. Long queues have lined up outside the Sweep depots, and so many people are clamouring to hand over their money and counterfoils that the police have difficulty in controlling them. Inside the offices, a staff of 3,500, mostly women, are handling the hectic last minute flow of business.

It is expected that the total subscriptions will reach two million sterling.

'SIR LINDSAY' SCRATCHED

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Feb. 20.

'Sir Lindsay' was scratched at 9 this morning from all engagements, including the Grand National.

BURMA'S NEW CONSTITUTION

U. Su's Criticism

"NOT REAL RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT"

RANGOON, Feb. 20.

U Su, President of the section of the General Council of the Burmese Association and a delegate to the Burma Round Table Conference in a statement to press criticises the constitution outlined by the Premier as containing, amongst others, several repulsive features. He stresses the want of people's power to control the affairs relating to defence, wide powers vested in the Governor and the interference by the financial advisor.

He expresses the opinion that the proposed constitution does not ensure safety from the danger of foreign capitalist domination, and will cause increased expenditure, resulting in increased taxation of the people. In short he affirms that the new constitution cannot be called real responsible government.—A.P.

British Airmen Missing?

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Athens.—Anxiety is felt regarding the whereabouts of two British airmen, Flight Lieut. Hamil-Hamilton and Flying Coupland, who left England on Thursday on an attempt to fly to Australia and back allowing a week each way. Nothing has been heard of them since they left Rome for Athens at 4 p.m. yesterday.—Reuter.

CYCLIST'S TROPHY

A British Record

A trophy for being the "best all-round cyclist in the United Kingdom" was presented at a meeting of 10,000 cyclists in the Albert Hall last night to Mr. F W. Southall, of Norwood, who has covered fifty miles in 2hrs. 5mins 100 miles in 4hrs. 3 mins., and 236 miles during twelve hours

POLICEWOMAN IN BEAUTY PARLOUR

Connoisseur Of Shoes

"Remember", writes Dr. Mary Tyndale in the current "Policewoman's Review, that as you go through life your feet tend to become slightly larger, and do not insist on having the size of shoe that fitted you a year or two back if a looser one gives more comfort."

WATCH YOUR TONGUE!

Clue To Character

A young French scientist declares that the tongue reveals these secrets of the character of its owner says a Reuter message, to a British Journal.

A long tongue—frankness.
A broad tongue—expansiveness.
A narrow tongue—concentration
A long and wide tongue—gossip.
A narrow and short tongue, he says means cunning and capacity for lying.

AESTHETIC SUICIDES

Purple Patches In Purple

"Never decorate a bedroom in purple: it is a deadly colour," is the warning of Mr. Henry Burns, a famous United States wallpaper manufacturer according to a press message in Mail Week, "I knew two persons," he states, who committed suicide because they had to live in purple bedrooms."

HINDU SUBJECTS CONFERENCE

Bhopal Government Grants Permission To Hold

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

The Bhopal Government has permitted the Hindus of the State to hold the State Hindu Subjects Conference in order to ventilate their grievances and assert their religious, social and political rights. The Conference will be held on the 18th and 19th March. Bhai Parmanand, M.L.A., will preside over it.—A.P.

CREATING AERIAL TRANSPORT LINES

Italy Adopts Convention

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Rome.—The Chamber has adopted the Anglo-Italian Convention for the creation of aerial transport lines.

(In this connection the following Reuter's cable dated May 15, 1931, bears repetition:—

"Accelerated airmail service starting to-morrow, brings India within five days of England and Central Africa within just over six days, due to the Imperial Airways' agreements with Italy and Greece and the introduction of larger and faster flying-boats on the Mediterranean sections of the route."

SIR T. LIPTON LEAVES £566,000

£100,000 For Poor Of Glasgow

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Sir Thomas Lipton left £566,000. His bequests include £100,000 to the poor of Glasgow, £20,000 to a Hostel for Nurses in London, £3,000 to H. H. Sutherland, his manager in Ceylon, and £1,000 to his Singalese servant John.

GOLD CUP FOR N. Y. YACH CLUB.

He bequeathed to the New York Yacht Club, the gold cup presented to him by the New Yorkers.

ROCKEFELLER ENTERTAINS CAMPBELL

Nonagenarian Millonnaire's Little Joke!

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Orman Beach—Born when the speed of motor cars was limited to four miles an hour, J. D. Rockefeller, the 93-year old millionnaire, to-day entertained the world's land-speed record holder, Sir Malcolm Campbell, who is in America to make new attempts on the world's records "I won't drive my car as fast as you", said Rockefeller, "I should be afraid of an accident."

Campbell and Rockefeller later listened to a few hymns and posed for talkies.—Reuter's Special.

PLOT IN PORTUGAL

Frustrated Murder Of President

(By Mail.)

The police arrested 200 persons to-day, says a "New York Times" message, in connection with what they said was a plot to assassinate President Oscar Carmona and Antonio Oliveira, Minister of Finance.

A man named Fuarec, said to have been once a priest, was taken into custody as the leader of the movement. A number of low-ranking army officers were among those held.

Fuarec, the police said, was found in the home of a high government official, with whom he had been discussing plans to kill the President and the Finance Minister.

Most of those arrested were traced through names found on documents seized by the police.

The authorities said Fuarec had been in trouble before. On the last occasion, they explained, he was deported to the Azores, but he escaped and succeeded in re-entering Portugal secretly.

Hakim A. J. Isfahani, Bombay, writes to say that since the Nawab Saheb of Bhopal has declined to negotiate for peace in Kashmir, the Maharaja of Kapurthala, who enjoys confidence of Hindus and Muslims alike may be requested to intervene and bring about peace in that State.

SAVITRI DEVI CHARGED

Denies Harbouring Yashpal

RESERVES STATEMENT TO SESSION CUURT

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 20.

Mrs. Jaffarali (alias Savitri Devi) who was being tried under Section 216 I.P.C. was charged to-day with harbouring in her house a proclaimed absconder, Yashpal, who was wanted in the Lahore and Delhi Conspiracy Case. She denied having done so and reserved her statement to the Sessions Court.

VAKIL SERVED WITH NOTICE

A vakil has been served with notices asking him not to leave Municipal limits or address meetings or make speeches except in a Professional capacity.—A.P.

M. AND S. M. R. AGENT THANKED.

BANGALORE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING.

(From A Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Feb. 19.

A meeting of the M. & S. M. Railway Branch Advisory Committee was held at Bangalore Cantonment on Tuesday, last.

The Chairman, Mr. F. E. Wathen (agent) agreed to provide increased accommodation in the waiting room for 3rd Class passengers at Karaigi station as soon as circumstances permitted.

A comparative statement of the present scales of passenger fares with those which will be brought into force with effect from 1st April, 1932, was placed before the Committee.

CHAIRMAN THANKED.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, referring to Mr. Wathen's approaching retirement, thanked him on half of the Committee for the cordiality and sympathy which had always distinguished him as their Chairman.

Mr. Wathen, replying thanked the members of the Committee for their kind remarks and for their good wishes. The meeting then terminated.

DEFICIT IN U. P. BUDGET

Proposed Taxation To Yield 30 Lakhs

LUCKNOW, Feb. 20.

The United Provinces Legislative Council held another brief sitting this morning with Sir Sita Ram in the Chair. Questions were answered, but non-official business was not transacted as the members concerned were not in their seats.

When the Finance Member had presented the Budget for the year 1932|33, the House adjourned till the 22nd.

In the Budget Statement for 1932-33, the Hon. Mr. Blunt, Finance Member, discloses a deficit for the current year and says that for the next financial year the revenue charge are put at 1,243 lakhs or 41 lakhs below the revised estimate of the current year. Mr. Blunt takes note of the facts, that the remission of revenue of the current year must be repeated in the next, and that there will be little or no recovery under other heads of revenue.

RETRENCHMENT OF 77 LAKHS.

The inclusion of remission in the next year's estimates does not however, imply any sort of undertaking that it will be repeated. Retrenchment operations for the Budget Year are expected to result in a saving of over 77 lakhs, whereas the ultimate reduction in expenditure resulting from retrenchment operations now in progress will amount to a little over three crores.

But in order to meet the deficit the Government propose four taxation measures estimated to yield thirty lakhs. They are firstly, enhancement of Court fees, secondly, enhancement of Stamp Duties, thirdly, enhancement of registration fees and lastly, increase of the annual registration fee of private motor vehicles.

DARK RECESSES AND OFFICIAL HUNTERS.

This sum of thirty lakhs, observes the Finance Member, is a very small sum compared with retrenchment totalling 144 lakhs effected or to be effected in the Budget Year. He adds that the obvious avenues have been explored, but there are still dark recesses in the financial forest where waste may be lurking. If so, the hunters of the Finance Department will track it down.—A. P.

Soviet Policy In Far East

SIDE-LIGHT ON DIPLOMATIC MOVE WITH JAPAN

The following despatch of Mr. Walter Duranty to the "New York Times" from Moscow in Mail Week makes interesting reading:—

Foreign diplomatic circles here are considerably enlivened over a Tass News Agency dispatch, published to-day, to the effect that Soviet Ambassador Troyanovsky in Tokyo had "made representations" on Jan. 12 to Premier Inukai of Japan about North Manchurian developments.

Secondly, the Ambassador asked Premier Inukai what Japan had done about a suggestion for a Soviet-Japanese non-aggression pact, made by Foreign Commissar Litvinoff to the new Japanese Foreign Minister, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, on the latter's passage through Moscow Dec. 31 on his way to Tokyo from Paris. Thirdly, the dispatch noted Premier Inukai's reply that the Japanese Government had "not yet studied the question."

SOVIET POLICY.

The Soviet press publishes the despatch without comment, and official circles are equally reserved, which gives foreign diplomatic circles a wide range for conjecture.

In the first place it is clear, as the writer has pointed out, that the Soviet Government does not "view with equanimity" Japan's apparent intention to extend her Manchurian occupation to Harbin, Kirin, Heilun and both the north and south provinces of Inner Mongolia. On the other hand, the Soviet suggestion to Mr. Yoshizawa of a non-aggression pact—which the writer has reason to believe was not ill-received by Mr. Yoshizawa—shows the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is sincere in wishing to avoid trouble over the Manchurian developments.

The Soviet Government understands well enough what Japan is doing in Manchuria and why she is doing it, and although the Soviet Government does not much like it, that government does not want it to cause bad feeling between the U. S. S. R. and Japan.

THE RUSSIAN STAKE.

But Soviet Russia does want Japan to realise that the Soviet Union has its own interests in Manchuria, over which Japan cannot ride roughshod. That, in a nutshell, is the meaning of Ambassador Troyanovsky's "representations" to Premier Inukai. What puzzles foreign diplomats here is the phrase that the Japanese Government has "not yet studied" the Soviet non-aggression pact proposal.

Japanese in this capital profess to regard this as a plain statement of fact—that their Gogernment is too busy at present to devote due attention to such an important question. They add that the Tass dispatch reaffirms the Japanese promise not to injure Russian interests connected with the Chinese Eastern Railway and conclude by saying that there is nothing in the Tass dispatch to indicate any rift of late in Soviet-Japanese relations.

Foreign diplomatic opinion is more skeptical. The remark that "Premier Inukai gave Ambassador Troyanovsky soothing asseverations" does not sound any too good to foreign diplomats, and they think the subsequent phrase that the Japanese Government has "not yet studied" the Soviet non-aggression proposal sounds curt. In fact, they think the Tass communique indicates a certain amount of pique or peevishness on the part of the Soviet Union toward its Japanese friends.

ORDINANCE RAJ

LADY REFUSES TO GIVE APOLOGY

Dohad Municipal Ex-Vice President's Arrest

(From A Correspondent).

DOHAD, Feb. 20.

A lady ex-Vice-President of the local Municipality was arrested this morning, while leading a Prabhat Pheri. After a while, her father and the Chairman of the Municipality, went to the lock-up to persuade her to give an apology which she refused.

The Private Secretary to Mr. A. V. Thakar of the "Servants of India Society" who was arrested, but subsequently released, was re-arrested.

DUPLICATORS SEIZED

Houses Of Congress Workers Searched

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 21.

Police searched several houses in Ras village in Kaira district and seized old copies of Congress bulletins from them. From one of the houses a duplicator machine on which Congress bulletins are stated to have been printed was also seized and a vo-volunteer who had printed the latest bulletins was also arrested. Two more houses, of Congress workers now in Jail, were searched in connection, it is believed, with moneys of the Gujarat Congress Committee, but nothing incriminating was found.—A.P.

PANDIT G. B. PANT JAILED

More Arrests And Convictions In U. P.

ALLAHABAD, February 21.

Arrests and convictions continue to be reported from various districts of the United Provinces including Allahabad, Aligarh, Gondabanda and Cawnpore.

At Haldwai, Nainital District, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Kumaun leader, was arrested under section 17 (1), Criminal Law Amendment Act, and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 and placed in A Class.—A.P.

LADY "DICTATORS" & VOLUNTEERS JAILED

Ordinance Convictions And Seizures In Dhandhuka

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHANDHUKA, Feb. 20.

A prominent Congressman of Dholka Taluka, was fined Rs. 3,000 in addition to punishment. The police seized all his belongings in order to recover the fine.

The "Eighth" lady dictator has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, while two other lady volunteers arrested with her have been given four months' rigorous imprisonment each. The ninth "dictator" has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Third Editor of "Dholera Satyagraha Bulletin" has been sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Two volunteers are arrested for distributing unauthorised bulletins.

In order to recover fines of the volunters, the police are seizing property of their relations.

WOMAN REFUSES TO TAKE CHILD TO JAIL

Substantive Sentence Of Four Months Remitted

PATNA, Feb. 19.

(Delayed).—The Local Government have been pleased to permit the substantive sentence of four months' simple imprisonment and one week's simple imprisonment (in default of payment of fine) passed on Dhanwanti Devi, who was convicted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act in view of the fact that she had a small child seven months old, whom she refused to take with her to jail. She has been warned that if, after her release, she again takes part in any subversive activities no clemency will be shown to her.—A.P.

CONGRESSMEN JAILED

Father Goes To Jail For Son's Sins

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

Seven Congressmen were sentenced to-day to rigorous imprisonment varying from four to six months for leading processions and distributing objectionable leaflets.

Two others convicted under the same charges were released on their executing bonds for Rs 100 each to keep the peace for a year and undertaking not to participate in political movement in future.

For his failing to pay the fine of Rs. 50 imposed on his son aged thirteen for picketing Hemraj Mudaliar (father) was ordered to serve rigorous imprisonment for six weeks by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Jorabagan.

JAILED FOR ASSISTING CONGRESS.

A congressman was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Deputy Magistrate, Howrah, on the charge of assisting operations of the Howrah District Congress Committee by distributing the Congress bulletin to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate while in court.

Two others were sentenced by the same court to four months' rigorous imprisonment each for holding a meeting in violation of lice order.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced a Congress volunteer to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 for possessing unauthorised leaflets.—A.P.

POLICE CLASH WITH DACOITS

Three Persons Arrested

ALLAHABAD, February 21.

There was a clash between police and a notorious gang of dacoits on Wednesday night, according to a Hathras report, in a village known as Pulkhania. The police receiving information went to the village and were confronted by dacoits who opened fire. The dacoits were sharing the booty at the time and about 60 shots were exchanged, but the dacoits managed to escape. Three persons have since been arrested.—A.P.

Fire Outbreak At Bedi Bunder

A correspondent wires from Jamnagar under Sunday's date

A serious fire broke out at Bedi Bunder about four miles from Jamnagar in the hay consignment awaiting shipment to Karachi. On receiving information, the Commissioner of Ports hurriedly reached the scene, and noticed that the fire had spread to 100 bundles (sic) of hay and 25 bags of bones which were lying there. As the port was closed at the time, no men were available for immediate help. The Port Commissioner with the help of an assistant extinguished the fire by means of chemical fire extinguishers, and thus prevented it from spreading further and causing greater damage. The cause of the outbreak is unknown.—A.P.

POLICE RAID ON BUCKET SHOPS

12 Arrested & Bailed Out In Madras

MADRAS, Feb. 21.

Police raided a house in Washermanpet where it is alleged betting on race horses was being conducted and arrested twelve persons including two Mahomedans who are stated to have been running bucket shops. Rs. 100 in cash was also seized.

Arrested persons have been enlarged on bail and will be charge-sheeted shortly.—A. P.

CABINMAN TAKEN INTO CUSTODY

Bangalore Express Derailment Sequel

MADRAS, Feb. 21.

Railway police have arrested Kuppuswami Pillay, cabinman, in connection with the derailment of five bogies of the Bangalore Express at Mukandarayapuram station on Thursday. It is alleged that the derailment was caused on account of wrong setting of points by the cabinman. Further enquiries are proceeding.—A. P.

Bihar Governor "Bags" Bears

PATNA, Feb. 19.

(Delayed).—The Governor and party returned here to-day after touring Palamou District. During the tour His Excellency "bagged" two good-sized bears in a three-day shoot in the jungles of Chainpur Estate near Kutku. The shikar arrangements were made by the management of the Estate and the nine-year old minor proprietor, Kumar Brijnarain Singh, personally attended the shoot.—A.P.

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